FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1853. [NO. 1904.]

9200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:

1000 acres in Moore, four miles North of the W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 1500 acres very heavily timbered with the remainder rich bottom land.

It is well improved, with a good dwelling and outhouses, and Store house at that excellent Mercantile stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 7 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order, one Turpentine Distillery, with Cooper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water. The society is also good.

1500 acres densely timbered Pine Land, lying on the waters of Drowning Creek, 38 miles from Fayetteville and 2 miles from the Centre Plank Road.

500 acres lying immediately on the Branch of the E. & W. Plank Road leading to Evans's Mills, and within 2½ miles of Deep River.

100 acres lying immediately on the North side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville and 10 miles from Pittsborough, on the road connecting these towns, at Collin's Bridge.

On this land there are a good dwelling and out houses, a large new store, and it is certainly a fine stand for business.

There is a new Cotton Gin on the premises, which commands a large custom. There are about 120 acres of cleared land on said tract, highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, Tobacco, and will, I imagine, please any skilful farmer who will examine it. It lies in the Coal and Iron region, and is supposed to be rich in mineral.

I would also sell 10 extra Mules, from 5 to 7 years old, well trained; 12 head of Horses, 2 fine Jacks and 3 Jennets, 6 Wagons and Harness; my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and sundry other articles.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please give me a call at Bryant's Store, between this and 15th December next, as the above property will be offered privately until that time; but if not disposed of by that time, I will offer it at Public Sale during the month of December, at which due notice will be given.

The terms shall be very liberal and accommodating.

J. L. BRYANT.

Nov. 19, 1853. 46-tf-5d

$150 REWARD.

STOLEN

FROM the Subscriber, in Richmond County, N. C., on Friday night, the 4th inst., a NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD. The woman is small, dark complected, and has a down look when spoken to. The child is only little over a year old, and is a bright mulatto.

I have good reason for believing that the above negroes were stolen by Horatio W. Wade, who has been missing from the neighborhood since they were stolen. He is about six feet high, spare built, fair skin, black hair and eyes, slightly freckled in the face, and generally wears a large pair of whiskers.

I will pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and secure confinement of said Wade and negroes in any jail in the State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars if they are taken out of the State and secured so that I get them.

E. HART.

Nov. 8, 1853. 45-tf

Caution.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned from purchasing two Notes made by the Subscriber, payable to Horatio W. Wade, as he is determined not to pay them. One for $278 dollars, dated December, 1850, made payable one day after date. The other is for $140, dated about the last of December, 1852, or January, 1853, payable one day after date.

E. HART.

Nov. 8, 1853. 4w-tf

WANTED.

100,000 SHINGLES, Juniper or Cypress, for which the HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid on delivery to me, at my Store on Gillespie street.

E. MITCHELL

Nov. 19. 46-tf

New Goods.

THE subscriber has received his entire stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods.—Amongst his stock will be found—

Shoes and Boots, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. Also, Bonnets and Hats, Groceries, Crockery-ware and Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, Tobacco and Bacon, Bagging and Rope, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which he offers at the lowest prices, or in exchange for Cotton, which he will buy at all times. He would say to his customers that it is as sensible to pay cash as to buy; he would say to those that are on his books that he will expect payment before the first day of Jan'y next; and those of older date than Jan'y 1853, if they fail to pay within the time mentioned, they need not think hard if they have to pay cost on their papers.

JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, N. C., Nov. 19, 1853. 46-tf

REMEDIES

TO TH PUBLIC.

Radway & Co., the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvellous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the most Violent Coughs and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will relieve, *The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE *Each Organ into a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE *Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE *The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD *The Weak and Broken Down Constitution;*
RESTORE *To Health, Strength and Vigor all unsound and worn out parts.*

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

A moment it is applied externally or taken into the system, it is the most excruciating pain and quickly removes its cause.

RHEUMATISM.

A Stranger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in 20 minutes, enabled him to work two miles without the aid of a crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, can be cured by R. R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in from 1 to 3 hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful Neuralgic pain. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will in a few minutes stop the most distressing pains in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In a few minutes a few spoonfuls of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Aches of all kinds. Pains of all kinds. Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes pimples, always the most violent irritation. For all pains use R. R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents.—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A NEW well built FERRY FLAT, 55 feet long, and 10 wide. For terms apply to

MRS. C. EVANS.

Nov. 19, 1853. 46*-6t.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1853.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-morrow will be observed in about two-thirds of all the States of this Union as a Day of Thanksgiving for the manifold mercies of Almighty God. In many of the States, where this custom of setting apart one day in every year for this pious purpose has long prevailed, it is almost universally observed, business is suspended, stores and shops are closed, the Churches opened for Divine Service, and a general assemblage then takes place of families and friends to cement their ties of brotherhood over the bountiful dinner which every good housewife provides especially for that day. It is made the occasion, too, of liberal provision for the dependants and poor neighbors of those whose circumstances enable them to contribute to the scanty food and raiment of such of those classes as may be within the sphere of their acquaintance. Altogether it is a day of good things, in which not only the Maker and Giver of all good is blessed, but man is blessed likewise, not only in the contemplation of what he has received, but more in what he gives.

In North Carolina the day is not so generally observed as it ought to be, and as it will be when our people come by habit to think more about it, and to realize its advantages and its enjoyments, to say nothing about its propriety as a *thanksgiving*. In this town there is a very general inclination, we think, to suspend business and observe such occasions; but persons come in from the country with their wagons, to whom a day's detention would be a serious inconvenience, and therefore the day is not so generally observed here as it would be if its observance were common throughout the State, so as to keep people at home.

We believe that the several Churches in this town will be open for service at the usual hour to-morrow morning.

COUNTY REGISTER.—At a Magistrates' Court held on Monday last Mr. John W. Baker Jr. was appointed Register until the meeting of the County Court.

CORRECTION.—We regret that the providence of a statement that Neill Casy had been committed to prison, led us to mention it as a fact in our last. Having since learned that such was not the fact, we take the earliest opportunity to correct the report.

MANIFESTO AGAINST INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Washington Union of Friday last devotes nearly three columns to an editorial argument against internal improvements by the general government. Supposing this to be preamonitory of what is to appear in the President's Message, we have looked through it to see what is its doctrine.

The extent of the power admitted by the Union on the subject is, "to construct light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers and works, on the ocean and lakes, as protecting shelters for national and other vessels engaged in commerce." So far, and no farther, according to the Union, has Congress the power to go; and this not in consequence of any express provision of the constitution, but because "the people have uniformly acquiesced" in the exercise of the power, as "a necessary incident to the power over commerce." But we do not see what the acquiescence of the people, whether uniform or not, has to do with the question of power under a written constitution. The power is either in the constitution or it is not. If not, (and when it suits the views of some strict constructionist like the Union nothing is there but what is expressly written)—if not, we repeat, the acquiescence of all the world cannot put it there except by lawful amendment. If not there in so many words, and it is claimed as "a necessary incident to the power over commerce," who shall place a limit to the extent of such incidental power? If Congress has the power to construct public piers to shelter vessels, why not to remove obstructions to save vessels from wreck? Why not, for instance, to remove the obstruction to the inlet below Wilmington, in this State—an obstruction produced by the action of Congress? But "it is far safer (says the Union,) to decline all action on subjects so liable to suspicion and possible injustice and confine our care to lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and such shelters on the ocean and lakes as commerce really requires for safety." And who is to decide what it is that "commerce really requires"? The fact will be found to be, that commerce requires whatever the interests of the Union's party may require.

It is amusing to see the Union on one day advocating the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, and on the next, enunciating such dogmas as this, that "By adopting and adhering to a strict construction of the constitution, we avert numerous evils." The Union's strict construction consists in refraining from any thing that we have no wish to do, and doing every thing that we like.

"Compound for sins we have a mind to,
By damning those we're not inclined to."

We understand that the new Steamer, built at Kingsbury, 11 miles above this place, arrived here this morning, after having ascended the river to within a few miles of Haywood. She was built for the navigation of the river under the improvements of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company.

GILL'S BLACKING.—Mr. Gill has sent us some of the blacking advertised in another column. It is a good article, adding to other recommendations that of home manufacture.

IMPUDENCE.—The Washington Union says,—

"The effort which is now being made by leading whig journals to make the impression that the late result in New York indicates a necessity for keeping alive the sectional agitation ought to be sternly and indignantly rebuked by every true democrat. When we observe editors, who could see no danger to the peace and perpetuity of the Union in the elevation to power of the favorite candidate of political abolitionism, now claiming to be the champions of southern rights, and exulting over the divisions and dissensions in our party, which have given over the Empire State to the worst enemies of the constitutional rights of the South, it is high time that all who profess to be democrats should pause and examine the consequences of giving further countenance to these baneful discords."

The Union does not pretend to specify the "leading whig journals" engaged in such an effort, for the simple and single reason that it *cannot*. If it had named any, they would have been such *whig* journals as the N. Y. Tribune, which long ago formally abandoned the whig party because it would not consent to be an abolition party, and therefore did not suit the Tribune.

We suppose that by "the favorite candidate of political abolitionism" the Union means Gen. Scott. But with far more truth would the term apply to Gen. Pierce, who was the favorite candidate of the Van Burens, the Kings, the Cleavelands, and the host of political abolitionists whose votes secured his election; and whom he has since so bountifully rewarded with offices and honors.

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—A recent appeal made by the Governors of the N. Y. City Hospital and Asylum for the Insane, to the people of that city, for the purpose of extending the accommodations of those institutions, has been responded to by the subscription of $122,710, by 125 individuals and firms, in sums of $25,000 to $10. The highest sum, $25,000, is given by James Lenox; Jos. Simpson gave $10,000; "Cash" $2500; eleven persons gave $2,000 each, among whom the public is familiar with the names of R. L. & A. Stuart, Peter Lorillard, Stephen Whitney, and Geo. Griswold; forty-three gave $1,000 each, among them James Donaldson, Morris Ketchum, Jas. G. King, Winslow, Lanier & Co., August Belmont, Chs. H. Marshall, Anson G. Phelps, Geo. Law, and Chs. A. Davis; twenty-eight gave $500 each, among them Augustin Averill, Geo. Bruce, and C. C. Verplanck.

The "merchant princes" of New York know how to make princely use of their gains.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

There is growing up, stronger and stronger every day, here and almost every where else, an opposition to the President, in the ranks of his own party, which he can never meet and overturn, nor even appease, without promptly dismissing, or getting rid of, a portion of his Cabinet. This condition will be exacted of him as a *sine qua non*, by those who will in no other way be appeased.

It is already known that Senator Bright of Indiana, speaks freely and openly against the line of Fressoil policy pursued by the Administration, and against some of the appointments of Ministers to go abroad, such as those of Soule, Dale Owen and Belmont. Mr. Bright takes ground with Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, and the *Hards* of New York. Nor will these two leading and vigorous Old Guard Democrats lack company in their great work of reforming the course of the President.

It is whispered here, in political circles, that the Stantons have had good cause to cherish other than friendly feelings for the President. It is asserted that, at the time the friends of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, were pressing that gentleman for the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, for this District, the President gave vent to some expressions very prejudicial to the character and honor of Mr. Stanton. To Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, every way qualified for, and eminently entitled to a mission abroad, and to whom the whole country expected a foreign mission at least would be promptly tendered, no mission abroad was tendered. The two Stantons have been returned to Congress, where they can, and have the ability to, speak for themselves!

Another fact, which bears hard against the President, as a Chief Magistrate of high integrity and unsullied honor, is whispered about here in Democratic circles, which has been left for a Whig writer to tell to the public, in order that, if it be not true, the friends of the President may be authorized to put an extinguisher upon it. It is due to the President that he should know what some of his professed Democratic friends are breathing in whispers against him, instead of telling him frankly what is charged, and thus giving him an opportunity to explain. I will therefore do him the justice to let him know publicly of one of the grave charges whispered against his fair fame.

Just before Mr. President Fillmore went out of office, he appointed John Ambler, Esq., Marshal of Western Virginia. Mr. Ambler was a State's Rights politician, a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and a faithful public officer. Further, he was the son-in-law of Senator Mason. This latter fact, probably, had some weight with Mr. Fillmore in selecting Mr. Ambler for the Marshalship, for he was an amiable and kind-hearted President, who loved to conciliate distinguished and influential Democrats—so much so, that just before he left the Presidential Chair, he appointed, at the solicitation of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Broadhead, a violent and bitter Democrat, Second Comptroller of the Treasury. After the installation of President Pierce in the Executive Chair, an effort was made in Virginia to get Mr. Ambler removed from office, in order that a regular Pierce Democrat might be appointed in his place.—Strong papers calling for Mr. Ambler's removal were gotten up and laid before the President. But for some time action was delayed. It would not quite do, it was thought, to dismiss a capable and upright Marshal from office who had Senator Mason for his father-in-law! And yet it would not do to displease the host of Democrats who had petitioned for his removal, by retaining him. What was to be done? It is reported that this was done: That the President having learned that Mr. Ambler had arrived in this city, sent for him; that at the interview, he told Mr. Ambler that to retain him in the office of Marshal, under the appointment of Mr. Fillmore, would be to place his father-in-law, Senator Mason, in an embarrassing situation. That those who were clamoring for the removal of Mr. Ambler would charge his retention in office to Senator Mason, which he, the President, did not desire; that he wished to take the responsibility in the matter upon his own shoulders, and that this could be done, and that he could make the act of appointment his own, by Mr. Ambler tendering to him his resignation of the appointment conferred upon him by President Fillmore; and then receiving back from him a new appointment to the same office; that this would relieve Senator Mason and place the responsibility where it properly belonged.

To this Mr. Marshal Ambler is said to have promptly and cheerfully assented, by at once writing and tendering the resignation of his office. The next day, to his profound astonishment, he saw the announcement of the appointment of his successor to the Marshalship which, the day before, he had been *cutely* induced to resign!

Is this so, or is it not? It comes in no questionable shape, and yet it is too bad to be believed of President Pierce. I leave it for the Union, or the Sentinel, or the Evening Star, to explain.

POTOMAC.

FROM THE RALEIGH POST.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The old Spanish Mine—Ferdinand de Soto, the Discoverer of the Mississippi once a Miner in N. C.

MY DEAR POST:—It has been my fortune to be, in the same year, at two places where not many North Carolinians ever get in a lifetime, to wit: At Currituck and Cherokee—the extreme eastern and western points of the State. The Court Houses of these Counties are about 650 miles apart! At Currituck, on Roanoke Island, the Anglo-Saxons first met the red men of America: here, at the first meeting, these latter produced a strong impression on the minds of their future conquerors, were important as friends and neighbors, and formidable as enemies. Hence they here left the impress of their genius—the County, the streams, the settlements, still bear their euphoneous names, and their legends still linger among the people who can yet realize that their settlement is a new one, while the first trench dug on American soil by Anglo-Saxon hands is still to be seen.

But when these new comers, after a variety of vicissitudes, once obtained a firm footing on the soil, the aborigines vanished before them like the mists of the morning, scarcely leaving a name or tradition behind them, till they made their last stand at Cherokee.

Beautiful beyond description is the view from the beach on Currituck Sound, where the dusky natives of this great Continent stood in wonder and awe, beholding the approach, upon the pathless waters, of a new and mighty race. Beautiful as the land of a young poet's dreams are the valleys of Cherokee, washed by streams whose swift gliding waters sing the music of their own names, and girt in with Blue Hills of which our harsh English language is unworthy!

The aborigines were swept away by the rage for gold: gold brought the new race to this continent, and now to this god ascends, over this broad Continent, the incense of ten thousand smoking altars. His followers were as irresistible as the followers of Mahomet when they first scoured the plains of Asia, with the shout "there is no God but God and Mahomet is his prophet": and somewhat similar is our war slogan, "there is no God but Gold and forty *per cent* is his profit."

Not long since several vials of quicksilver, hermetically sealed, were found on Roanoke Island, on the site of the old "City of Raleigh"; and a few days ago I examined, in Cherokee, the monuments of a still more ancient search for gold in North Carolina.

About seven miles from Murphy, near the road leading to Franklin, is a low range of mountains, or rather of high, sloping hills, on the summit of which are old pits, trenches, &c., which were there when the whites took possession of the country, with which ignorance and superstition have connected their usual foolish surmises and traditions. I examined these pits myself; and, at the first glance, I felt astonished that the simplest person could have doubted their origin.

On one particular ridge, for the space of half a mile, there are numerous pits, now nearly filled up, all undoubtedly sunk in search of metal; and at one place, to make sure of the vein, a deep trench was dug, entirely across the ridge; and sunk to a greater depth than the pits; this trench is still some four feet deep, and its direction and the line of pits running northeast of it, most clearly indicate the objects of those who dug it. But since the copper fever reached this remote region, (and what corner has it not visited?) this old Spanish mine, as it is now called, has been leased and explored.

The original proprietors, despairing, apparently, of finding the vein of metal searched for, began operations some few hundred yards to the south, where, from the large mound of earth near it, they seemed to have sunk a very deep shaft. In this shaft the new company began operations; and when I was there they had gone down ninety feet, and were still in the old shaft, the curbing of which was entire and sound. The water coming on them pretty freely at this depth, they have begun operations at the foot of the hill, at the mouth of an old tunnel which they are cleaning out, and which obviously communicates with the shaft. Near the mouth of this old tunnel are the remains of a Furnace; and here have been found scraps of silver, pieces of crucibles, &c., &c. I got from the furnace a slag which I brought away as a curiosity; and I have since obtained a piece of crucible with blotches of silver on it.

Who worked this mine, and when was it done? There is a vague Indian tradition that some white men once procured silver here, and that the Indians becoming jealous, they were buried in their own pit, &c.: a tradition in which I am disposed to put very little faith. The truth is, the Indians are as much at a loss to account for these pits as we are, but they feel bound to appear to know something of them, and hence they have invented contradictory and incredible stories.

I say *incredible*, for it is obvious that the force which worked here was a large one, not easily to be overpowered by the Savages. The work evidently was done in a very short time, for there is not the slightest trace of former habitations, and not a tree appears to have been cut, except for the mine; and yet the amount of work done was very considerable, and the character of it indicates science, energy and force.

I am thus particular, because I wish to demonstrate a most interesting proposition, viz: that the renowned Ferdinand de Soto, the companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, and the discoverer of the Mississippi, worked this mine, in the summer of the year 1540, three hundred and thirteen years ago.

As the reader may remember, this bold Spanish adventurer organized an expedition to explore, for gold, the immense territory to which the name of Florida was then applied.

Charles V. granted to this famous soldier the government of the Isle of Cuba, with absolute power over Florida; and he set about to organize an expedition which attracted the attention of all Spain and Portugal, and to which Nobles, Generals and Priests flocked with eager expectations.

From the great multitudes who pressed for admission into this free-booting army, De Soto selected "six hundred men in the bloom of life, the flower of the Peninsula," and among them were Castillians, "very gallant with silk upon silk," and noble soldiers glittering in burnished armour. In Cuba they were re-enforced, and in the spring of 1540, this determined band, with horses, priests, arms, ornaments to be used in mass, and chains for captives, instruments for a forge and mining implements, began its march through the swamps of Florida. In the language of Bancroft, "it was a romantic stroll of men whom avarice rendered ferocious, through unexplored regions, over unknown paths; wherever rumor might point to the residence of some Chieftain of more than Peruvian wealth, or the ill-interpreted signs of the ignorant natives might seem to promise a harvest of gold."

It is well known that the march was to the Northwest and North; that the company passed over part of Georgia, and that they were near the gold region of North Carolina.

Of their Indian guides, Bancroft says: "The Indian appears to have pointed towards the gold region of North Carolina:" and the same historian also says, they reached the country of the Cherokees, although he thinks they probably did not cross the mountains and enter the basin of the Tennessee. He merely conjectures this, supposing the mountain barriers would discourage these now toilworn adventurers; but we now know there are easy gaps into "the basin of Tennessee," and that to have marched there would have cost no more difficulty than it did to pass over other known parts of their route.

Near Murphy—in fact in much of the Cherokee country—the mountains are low and sloping, and the valleys numerous; and an expedition from Georgia could reach the old mine alluded to without having any great mountain heights to cross. It was summer when they reached the country of the Cherokees, and I have not a shadow of doubt that here, near Murphy, in these old pits, De Soto and his renowned company made a desperate search to find the veins of those treasures of which their Indian guides had given such glowing descriptions. Becoming discouraged, the expedition turned to the West and South-west, and after enduring vast fatigues, suffering losses, &c., &c., reached the Mississippi River. De Soto was the first to discover it; and worn with fatigues, and broken in spirit, he died of a malignant fever. To conceal his death—a precaution necessary to their safety—his followers wrapt his body in a mantel, and in the stillness of midnight silently sunk it into the middle of the stream. "Thus," says Bancroft, "the discoverer of the Mississippi slept beneath its waters; he had crossed a large part of the continent in search of gold and found nothing so remarkable as his burial-place."

This celebrated expedition were in search of gold, silver, and copper; and within thirty odd miles of where they made their only effort at mining, is now worked the richest copper mine in the known world. But the Mississippi was needed before the Duck-Town mines.

Of these Duck-Town mines I will in my next letter give some description. C. H. W.

DAVIE COUNTY FAIR.

The first Fair of the Davie Agricultural Society was held on the 11th instant, at Farmington. We were present, and to say that we were pleased, would be but a feeble expression of our emotions;—we were delighted, we were rejoiced. We were delighted to witness so many cheering evidences of improvement in the Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, we were rejoiced that such a large, intelligent and orderly assemblage had met to do homage to that first and greatest of all inventions, the Art of tilling the earth. We felt proud that we were North Carolinians.

We understand that the following premiums were awarded:—

For the greatest number of bushels of Corn per acre, first premium, 99 bushels, to G. W. Johnson.

Premium second, 77½ bushels per acre, to N. T. Brock.

Premium third, 69 bushels per acre, to Stephen Douthit.

For the greatest improvement on one acre of worn out land—

First premium, 43½ bushels, to H. H. McMahan.

Second premium, 36½ " to Berry Foster.

Third premium, 20½ " to B. F. Lunn.

For the greatest yield in Oats, 39 bush. to Matthew Fulford.

For the greatest yield of Irish Potatoes per acre, 376 bushels, to Wm. Clouse.

For the greatest yield of sweet Potatoes per acre, 290 bushels, to Burgess Gaither.

For the best Calf, divided between Stephen Douthit and Maxwell Cuthrell, Esqrs.

For the best pair of Pigs, premium to B. F. Lunn.

It would be tedious to mention all the articles and productions we saw at this industrial exhibition. We saw huge specimens of Corn, Cabbage, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, Radishes, and "*some pumpkins*," that would weigh over a hundred pounds. John J. Conrad, Esq., exhibited a beautiful specimen of lime procured near his residence, five miles from Huntsville. He also presented to us the richest lead ore, found near Pofftown, Forsythe County, that we ever saw. Mr. N. S. Chaffin presented us with a fine specimen of white blue stem wheat.

John H. Thompson, Esq., of Davidson County, exhibited two superior Plows, two Straw Cutters, and one Corn Sheller.

Lewis C. Hanes, Esq., of Fulton, exhibited a splendid two horse Harrow.

N. Travillion, Esq., a Corn Sheller.

Foote & Sandford, a Buggy of fine workmanship, and Joseph P. Pritchard, a Sausage Cutter. We would recommend this latter article to all lovers of good eating, and especially to those who are afflicted with that rarest and most mortal of all diseases—too much industry.

Mrs. E. Fulford exhibited superior Butter, some beautiful Counterpanes and Bed Quilts, and a fine specimen of Linsey Cloth. Mrs. E. Gibbs an excellent specimen of straw Carpeting, and Miss Mary E. Rich, some beautiful needle work.

We saw on the Fair Ground some excellent Horses, Jacks, Cows, Calves and Hogs. Two beautiful black Colts, one the property of Mr. Brunt, and the other, the property of Charles Griffith, Esq., particularly attracted our attention.

The address of Col. Puryear was plain and sensible, characteristic of the speaker, and worthy of the occasion. If published it will speak for itself.

The Barbecue! yes, the barbecue was the crowning glory of the exhibition. Davie can beat the world in barbecues, but Davie on this occasion, excelled herself.

We have not time to say more in relation to the Davie Fair. We think the whole affair was creditable to the managers, creditable to the County, and augurs well for the future Agricultural and Mechanical prospects of Western North Carolina.—*Rowan Whig.*

DIED,

At Newbern, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness of some years, Mrs. ELIZA VAIL, in the 71st year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 22—Str Southerner, (of Frank & Jerry Line,) with goods for F Fries, F & H Fries, Boner & Clinard, E A Vogler & Co, T C Pfohl, Cook & Johnson, D & W McLaurin, W W Cole, W J McDiarmid, J Hall, H Tyson, A Johnson & Co, H Erambert, Rev R W Burnell, T Hill, J W Piner, Willkings & Co, C G Wright, R M Orrell, G Brandt, P P Johnson, S Hales, A Hall, C J Bird, E Hall, Boner & Crist.

Nov 23—Str Guy Graham, (of Cape Fear Line,) with goods for Gold Hill Co, Amburg & Co, Lassiter & Co, A S Horney, Joab Hiatt, W L Van Eaton, Transom & Bro, Lash & Moore, Earnhardt, Adderton & Noals, J F Chambers, E Belo, J W Bitting, S Perry, G M Barnhardt, Dillon & Johnson, F M Moore, Rankin & McLean, S J Piggott, J Worth, E M Hall, T J Patrick, J Watson, C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, Geo W Williams & Co.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jas. W. McRae, Esq. to me as Trustee, to secure the payment of sundry debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at McRae's Mills, in the county of Montgomery, on TUESDAY the 13th day of DECEMBER next, the following

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

The sale to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to pay the debts therein provided for, viz:

The COTTON FACTORY, situated at that place, and known by the name of the Montgomery Factory. The buildings are new, large, and well constructed, as well as the houses for the accommodation of the operatives, and a good new store house.

The Factory has in operation the following Machinery: One willower, a beater and spreader, eight thirty-inch cards, a rail way, two drawing frames, two speeders, a grinder, four spinning frames with 132 spindles each, (making 528 spindles,) four reels, a large and a small yarn press, a turning lathe and tools, and all the necessary machinery and fixtures for spinning Cotton Yarn of the best quality, and all in good working order. All the machinery is driven by water power, which is good and abundant.

One tract of Land on Little River, containing 1400 acres, including a saw mill, a grist mill, and two good dwelling houses, with other improvements. The grist mill contains the necessary machinery for the manufacture of merchantable Flour and for grinding Corn.

One tract of Land on Rocky Creek, containing 300 acres, and one tract on Harmer's Creek, containing 220 acres, including the store house and dwelling house at Mt. Gilead, which is an excellent stand for selling goods.

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women; two wagons and gearing, two carriages and harness; six head of horses, two yokes of oxen, and the stock of cattle; the household and kitchen furniture of every description, with various other articles.

The Cotton Factory may be purchased at private sale for a fair price, at any time before the day of sale. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

November 1, 1853. 42*ts

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Turpentine and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large proportion of it is woodland. It is located in the lower end of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurel Hill and Floral College, not more than five miles from either. Laurinburgh High School is also near.

I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications on the matter may be addressed at Gillopolis P. O., Floral College. Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 11, 1853. 36*tf

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARE has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted *immediately* after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are *warranted* to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853. 83*tf

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, N. C. District for 1854

President elect, C. F. HARRIS

Wilmington Station—Dr. C. Finney, Supt.

Albemarle—J. F. Speight, supt., J. E. Norman, asst.

Roanoke—William H. Wills, supt., G. A. S. Whitaker, asst.

Halifax—B. L. Hoskins, supt.

Granville—J. L. Micheaux, supt.

Orange—Dr. H. T. Weatherly, supt. C. L. Cooley, Thomas C. Hayes, J. A. Neese, assts.

Randolph—A. W. Lineberry, supt., J. Causey and J. W. Heath, assts.

Davidson—Alex. Robbins, supt., J. Guire, asst.

Guilford—Alson Gray, supt., R. R. Prather and N. Robbin, assts.

Yadkin—David Wesner, supt., T. H. Pegram, asst.

Mocksville—Quinton Holton, supt., J. M. Kanett, asst.

Cleveland—James Deans, supt

Buncombe—Dr. J. Crumly, supt., R. R. Micheaux, asst.

Fayetteville mission—R. H. Jones, supt.

Munroe—Joseph Parker, supt.

Tabernacle—to be supplied.

Left in the hands of the President, Reid Cochrain, J. W. Leckie, Daniel Thompson.

Left without appointment, at their own request, W. J. Ogburn, A. C. Harris, C. Drake, J. Henshaw.

The Conference established an institution of Learning, to be under its immediate superintendence, and Dr. H. T. Weatherly was appointed agent to travel and solicit funds. It is known as the "Zadkin Institute."

A NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.—The New York Express has the following notice of

PALMER'S ROTARY SEED AND GRAIN THRESHER

We had an opportunity, in common with many others, of seeing this machine in operation at the manufactory, in 643 Water street, on Saturday last. From what we know of its principle of construction and method of working, we are satisfied that Mr. Palmer does not overstep the limits of fact when he says that it cleans the grain from smut and similar impurities at the same time it is threshed, and a very great saving of labor is effected by its use." The action is rather complicated, but we may attempt to describe what appeared to us to be the more prominent and peculiar features of the invention. The horse power by which the machine is wrought, acts immediately on a wheel revolving within a wooden case, which Mr. Palmer calls the trough. This wheel is furnished on its circumference with four cylindrical iron bars, each about 15 inches long and one inch and a quarter in diameter. These are the flails. The unthreshed grain passes into the trough from two hoppers, one of which is fixed on each side of the former. Provision is made in the hoppers for the removal of clayey or other foreign matter from the grain before it passes into the threshing machine. The flails revolve between "rubbers" within the case, which—we mean the rubbers—can be adjusted to suit any kind of gram from rice to wheat. The flail carry the grain around with them and between the rubbers, totally separating the corn from the straw, and depositing both on a broad wooden plane, placed right in front of the trough, and pierced with circular holes. This board is enclosed within a large wooden frame and is connected with the threshing machine. It has a reciprocating rectilineal motion, by means of which the corn, straw, and chaff are pitched forward on it at every movement. Underneath the middle of it there is fixed a powerful blast, which by acting on the straw and corn, through the holes in the flat moving board, completely drives off the smut and dust through a Venetian ventilator set in the the top of the frame work, and carries these impurities up a tunnel to any height required. The momentum that the products of the threshing apparatus had first acquired from their being subjected to the action of the flails, added to the new impetus they receive from the under blast, now drives them still farther onward on the moving board.

But before the materials have proceeded much farther on it the entire momentum has been exhausted, and their carriage to the outer end of the machine depends entirely on the alternate motion of the board. This motion is sufficient to throw off the straw, but the grain and chaff being smaller and heavier in proportion to their bulk, are jerked down through the circular holes in the board itself, and received below on a wire screen. By a peculiar action of the blast the chaff is blown off this screen to the extremity of the machine. Here it meets with the falling straw, and both drop on a broad inclined canvass belt fitted with small narrow slips of wood set across it and inclined towards the surface at a sharp angle, not unlike the arrangement in a chain pump. The belt slopes upwards from where it receives the chaff and straw to a height of some ten or twelve feet. By its revolution it bears up these materials and drops them into a wagon, &c. placed underneath the elevated end. In the meantime the corn, dropping through the wire screen instead of being carried along with the chaff, is thoroughly winnowed; after being winnowed it falls into a trough in which an endless screw revolves and by which it is carried along under the machine to the side opposite to that into which it had fallen. When conveyed to the other side the grain is taken up by a chain of buckets and deposited in a receptacle at the top of the frame called the receiver. From the receiver it drops into an oblong box under it measuring precisely half a bushel. As soon as the measure fills it can be emptied into a sack, &c. by removing a slide lid at its bottom.

From this description an attentive reader may gather a tolerably accurate idea of what Mr. Palmer claims as original in his machine. Those who wish to acquire a minuter acquaintance with it, can see the machine itself at Mr. Palmer's manufactory.

Causes of Crime.—Of 240 convicts confined in the Tennessee Penitentiary, 38 were temperate before sentenced, and 202 intemperate; and 127 were drunken when they committed crime. There are 13 whose fathers were temperate, 197 whose fathers were intemperate, of whom 72 were common drunkards. There are three who have had a classical education, 7 a common English education, 105 who can read and write, 62 who can read only, and 63 who can neither read nor write. These statistic show very clearly that intemperance and the want of education are the two most fruitful sources of crime.

The Rum Traffic in New York.—The New York Tribune states that the whole number of places where alcoholic liquors are sold in that city is 7,103: Unlicensed, 1,222; reported disorderly, 1,068; with grocery shops, 3,789; lager beer shops, 1,088; exclusively wholesale, 183. Of the taverns for travellers there are only 336. Of the whole number 5,894 sell three cent drinks; 1,211 are closed on Sundays; 930 have gambling; 1,043 are kept by Americans or persons calling themselves such; 3,270 by Germans; 2,327 by Irish; 234 by other foreigners; 233 by women, and 22 by colored people. Open on Sunday 5,893.

Mock Tarth.—Calling a husband "my dear" in public, and "you brute" in private.—*Diogenes.*

LT. MAURY'S PLAN OF NAVIGATION.

FROM THE LONDON ATHENEUM OF OCT. 1.

Lieut. Maury's Plan for Improving Navigation, with some Remarks on the advantages arising from the Pursuit of Abstract Science.

The presence of Lieut. Maury in Europe; the Congress of Meteorologists just held in Brussels; the arrival of the Dolphin at Southampton; and the publication of the correspondence between Col. Sabine, Dr. Bache, and the English Admiralty, combine to render a brief notice of the proposed joint investigation of the ocean desirable, if not necessary.

Lieut. Maury, so long ago as 1842, conceived that it would be useful to science if the masters of American vessels could be induced to keep their log-books in an improved fashion. Practical men shook their heads at the idea. He wished them to record the set of currents, the depths of the ocean bed, the heat of the water. They did not see his purpose, and for a long time they gave him little assistance. Materials nevertheless slowly grew in bulk under his eye; he compared the information which he obtained with older logs; and at the end of six years he announced his first practical discovery—a new route to Rio.

Practical men still shook their heads. They who had crossed the line a hundred times were not to be taught navigation by a person who spent his days in star-gazing or poring over old logs. It was not easy, therefore, to get a sailor bold enough to venture on the new route; for seamen, more strongly wedded to tradition than perhaps any other body of professionals, were afraid of the Great Belt of Calms near the equator, and of a bugbear of a current setting on Cape St. Roche, in South America. At length a bolder than the rest proposed to sail under Lieut. Maury's directions; and the consequence was that he reached the line in twenty-four days instead of forty-one. He had sailed nearly as the crow flies, instead of running seven or eight hundred miles out of the direct course to avoid imaginary dangers.

After this great discovery Lieut. Maury had little trouble with the seamen. To use his own words: "Navigators now for the first time appeared to comprehend what it was I wanted them to do, *and why*." It was this 'why' that had made them indifferent. They could see no advantages in recording the minute details asked for by the astronomer, and they failed in many cases to give themselves the trouble. Lieut. Maury's next service was shortening at various points the route to California. He succeeded in reducing the entire sea voyage from 180 to 100 days. It is with such practical recommendations in his hand that the American astronomer has now come to offer to Europe a share in the glory and the benefits of a larger, more systematic, and more minute ocean survey than has ever before been made.

In the pamphlet now before us Lord Wrottesley has put the case in a very lucid and interesting way, adducing some facts in proof of the value of scientific knowledge even when it would not seem to be practically available. The story of Franklin and his thermometer is a good instance of this kind. Franklin, as every body knows, was great at experiments. He had a passion for ascertaining facts, whether isolated or other. When crossing the Atlantic he had been in the habit of dipping his thermometer into the sea and noting the record. These simple experiments, though he had no notion of their special importance at the time, caused one of the great colonial revolutions in America, transferred the trade and wealth of Charleston to New York, from the South to the North, from the slave States to the free. This important transfer was effected thus:

"When Dr. Franklin was in England the merchants of Providence, Rhode Island, petitioned the Lords of the Treasury (it was before the recognition of independence) that the Government packets that usually sailed from Falmouth to Boston, United States, might in future sail from London to Providence; and they supported the prayer of their petition by the allegation that the average passage from London to Providence was fourteen days less than that from Falmouth to Boston. Now, Falmouth and Boston being between London and Providence, this statement seemed rather startling; and Dr. Franklin, who was always on the alert when his country's interests were at stake, hearing of it, sent for Captain Folger, an old New England whaler, who happened also to be in London at the time. The old captain immediately accounted for the fact that had puzzled the Doctor. 'The London packets,' said he, 'are commanded by New England masters, who know something about the Gulf-stream; the Falmouth by Englishmen, who know nothing about the matter.' This hint was enough for Dr. Franklin. He had either previously or subsequently taken the temperature of the Gulf stream, and had found it considerably higher than the surrounding ocean; dipping a thermometer into the sea, therefore, showed when you entered it and left it. He and the old captain laid down its limits according to the best of the existing information on the charts, and the result was a complete change in the course taken by vessels trading between England and America."

By using or avoiding the Gulf-stream as circumstances required, for which the thermometer served the purpose of sextant, the distance between London and New York was shortened from sixty to thirty days. In this way New York became nearer to England than Charleston. It grew into the point for all vessels bound to the New World to touch at, and so assumed the importance of a great commercial depot. Charleston lost its chance of ever growing into the metropolis of the Republic; and, to use the words of Lieut. Maury, "all these results are traceable to the use of the water thermometer at sea." This is an answer to be pondered by those who effect to sneer at the temperature registrations of the Dolphin.

The Gulf stream—Franklin's observation of which led to such important results for America—is still a comparatively unknown ocean current. Yet it is one of the most interesting streams in the world, and for European American commerce it is far the most important.

"This astonishing current [says Lord Wrottesley] is always from 8° to 20° warmer than the surrounding ocean, and it imparts its temperature to the superincumbent atmosphere, thus generating fearful storms. But another and very curious purpose appears to be answered by this extraordinary stream: in addition to the benefits which accrue from its transporting as it were on its waves a mild and genial climate to the shores of Europe it acts as a great thawing laboratory for all the ice that comes down into it in two streams from the inhospitable shores of Baffin's Bay and Greenland. It is possible that the weed may help to arrest the course of these frigid mountains till they are completely dissolved in nature's furnace, and while their course is so stayed they gradually disappear, and are prevented from intruding on the more genial climes of the South."

Lord Wrottesley very properly adds: "Surely a current which seems to exercise such an important influence upon navigation and meteorology is worth examination till all worth knowing is known."

America is doing her part in this great work. Holland has also given in her adhesion to Lieut. Maury's plans. England could not keep aloof from such an enterprise, so important for her trading interests, so precious in the scientific results.

The New York Times and the Evening Post, it is a curious fact, are the main defenders in this city of the Pierce mixed Abolition and Secession Administration, which, aside from its Custom House patronage, has not 10,000 votes among the million of people in this city and its suburbs. The antecedents of the "Times" are recorded, and can be easily known. The editor started here under the auspices of Gov. Seward and his friends, in the 'wool' trade; but that branch of business failing, after the Compromise Bills became popular, he diverged off into "cotton" and "worsted," and is now in the Administration line. He it was, who, in the dark and trying times of 1850, as Speaker of the Assembly of this State, framed the Wilmot Proviso Resolutions of instructions, the object of which was to prevent any New York member of Congress from lending any sort of sanction to the settlement proposed in Congress by Henry Clay, and then resisted by Wm. H. Seward.

The antecedents of the "Evening Post" are so well known, that he who runs may read them. Professing anti-slavery principles, and constantly repudiating in theory all pro-slavery platforms, it yet supports every man of its party who stands upon them. In sentiment perfectly agreeing with Hale, Sumner, and Chase, and other *lousy* philosophers, it votes for Polk and the annexation of Texas, with four slaveholding States in its bosom. Denouncing the Baltimore Platform, it advocates and votes for an Administration which, through Mr. Cushing, says President Pierce intends to persecute every body that does not stand upon it. Having principles in its mouth, in short, it always belies them in its acts, and constantly does the very thing *in the morning* that in the abstract it pronounces atrocious or wrong.—*N. Y. Express.*

Official Declaration at Troy—Record of the Van Buren principles and practices.—Under this caption the New York Herald says: "We have seen letters from Troy, in this State, and some extracts from them published, stating that the Postmaster of that city, a distinguished politician of the Marcy and Van Buren school, is there discovered to be somewhat a defaulter in his money affairs, and the story is that this deficiency or defalcation amounts to $30,000 or $50,000 already. The name of the Postmaster, we believe, is Bosworth, who, we have learned, was a highly respectable man, engaged in some commercial operations. He was taken up by the Van Buren party of Troy, who made him first Alderman, and then Mayor of the city, and recently, by their influence with the Spoils Cabinet, at Washington, he was appointed Postmaster. These are the facts in this curious case, as far as they can be ascertained with accuracy. They present a singular and attractive illustration of the revival of the Van Buren party, the Van Buren policy, and the Van Buren practices in this State.

It is proposed to carry the mail from New York to Boston in a tube at the rate of fifteen miles a minute. A collision of mail bags, moving with velocities in opposite directions would of the thing were possible forcibly illustrate the doctrine of inertia, and test their power of cohesion.

But such an accident is impossible, for the pressure of the atmosphere is the force that carries the contents of the tube, and when the air is exhausted from *both* ends of the tube, the "plunger" will remain at rest.

It is seriously proposed to carry express matter, and even passengers in this way. If any object to this project, the danger of losing their breath, it is suggested there may be frequent stations occupying but a minute in the transit between them, so that a long breath, well held on to, at each station, will suffice the traveller.

It may occur to the timid that the suddenness of starting and stopping, by this method, will jeopard even more than the loss of breath. People of loose texture should not try it.

We have heard before of "going as if shot out of a gun." This looks like a near approximation to it. We look forward in immagination to see people crawling in to a cylinder six feet long by two in diameter, to be buttoned in and shot through a tube from city to city in less than no time. But we don't imagine that we see ourselves doing it.

We say, with the old lady as she saw the Telegraph wires when riding for the first time in the cars. "It was all they could do to get me into these pesky cars," said she "and I know they'll never get me to go on them strings, no they don't!"—*Detroit Tribune.*

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

The Boston Atlas gathers from a late English work some facts in regard to the diffusion of popular instruction in Turkey, which will probably be new also to many of our readers. Elementary instruction in Turkey is not only free but *obligatory!* The law requires every citizen, as soon as his sons and daughters have reached their sixth year, to inscribe his name in the books of one of the public schools, unless he can prove his means of educating them at home. In Constantinople the most recent report shows the existence of eight hundred and ninety-six free schools, frequented by twenty-two thousand seven hundred children of both sexes. After five years passed in one of these schools, the pupil can enter a secondary school, where instruction on all points is also gratuitous. There are now six of these schools, with about a thousand pupils. There is also a high school for young men intended to fill public appointments, a college founded with the same view, a normal school for the education of professors, the imperial college of medicine, a military, a naval, and an agricultural school. The Sultan is himself the superintendent of these schools, and visits in person at their examinations. The pupils are said to be devotedly attached to him. The public libraries of Constantinople contain eighty thousand volumes. During the reign of the present Sultan protection and toleration have been extended to all religions. Christians have been permitted to take their position among the servants of the State, and to share in the administration of public affairs; some have been attached even to important embassies. Old abuses in levying taxes have been done away with, monopolies have been abolished. A national bank has been established, and is now in successful operation. Railways are in course of construction. Polygamy is on the decrease, and slavery has been suppressed.

The following anecdote is told by the Chicago Journal of Gov. Reynolds, whom they call the "Old Ranger" in Illinois, when for the first time in his life he visited the seaboard as a representative to Congress from the back settlements:

"Upon reaching Baltimore the Governor rose early in the morning and paid a visit to the shipping at the docks when the tide was full, and again at noon, when it was at ebb; and, not satisfied with the sudden change that had taken place, again in the evening, when the tide was in. Heretofore he had resolved to keep every thing to himself, and go in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties on his own hook; but now his astonishment broke over its bounds. As he returned to the hotel the old Ranger remarked that this was the "curiosest country he had ever seed in his life —*two freshets in one day and nary drop of rain!*"

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We occasionally find sound and conservative sentiments in the Charleston Mercury, which thus now and then breaks through its party trammels. The following paragraph is particularly worthy of commendation:—

"We have more than once expressed our opinion about this project, when it only glimmered in the distant horizon. We are sorry to have to notice it as a thing near at hand. It certainly gains no attraction by propinquity. It is an ugly and a dirty affair. What possible motive have the United States to meddle with it? A nest of ragged little Islands, three thousand miles from our coast, frequented only by the whaling crews and ragamuffins of all nations, inhabited by a sickly and withered tribe of Polynesians, and so cut up by sharp ridges and gullies that all the science of Christendom could make nothing bigger than kitchen gardens on its soil. What can be made of the Sandwich Islands? They serve now as the Tavern of the Pacific Ocean. Can they ever become anything better than that? We see no possibility of it. What sort of material, then, do they afford for a State? The very idea is half disgusting, half absurd. But the United States cannot acquire them as a permanent colony, without departing from the very spirit of our Confederacy, and from all the political maxims of our sages. And as a colony, these Islands could be of no possible use but as a military post—an advanced post, three thousand miles from anything worth defending! Is not that a military idea? In reality, there is but one argument in favor of the acquisition, viz: that it is necessary for every Administration to annex something, and that the Sandwich Islands in the order of Providence, have fallen to the lot of President Pierce? We heartily wish him a more profitable adventure."

The hypocrisy of the administration, in its pretended desire to crush out abolition in Massachusetts, has been once more exemplified in the recent appointment of Horace Lyman, a prominent Free Soiler in Franklin county, postmaster in Sunderland, in place of Horace Henderson, Whig, removed. Lyman was the Free Soil representative in 1851. The fact is, the Cushing ukase was not intended for Massachusetts, but to operate upon the Mississippi election. The papers of that State announce that a letter was forwarded to Mr. Nicholson, of the Washington Union, inquiring into the Free Soil affinities of the administration, and that it was answered by enclosing a copy of Mr. Cushing's letter, with the request that it should be spread before the people of Mississippi with all possible despatch.

The letter was undoubtedly written for that purpose alone, and is not to be too literally observed here, as such appointments as that of Fisher Hildreth, at Lowell, and this at Sunderland, abundantly show.—*Boston Atlas.*

"Nothing New under the Sun."—Although this saying is scarcely true in an age of progress like the present, the age of steam and of telegraphs, yet it is strange how many things seem to be coming anew which were wholly or partially known to the ancients. Colt's Revolver, for example, is cried up as one of the greatest inventions of the day, yet the original hint of it seems to have been stricken out near two centuries ago. Pepys's Diary is rather a scarce book in this country, but it is familiar to the antiquaries of England. In the 286th page of the 1st volume of the last London edition, we find the author, who was Secretary to the Admiralty in the reign of Charles Second and James Second, stating the following circumstances:

"1662, July 3d.—Dined with the officers of the Ordnance, where Sir W. Compton, Mr. O'Neale, and other great persons were. After dinner, was brought to Sir W. Compton *a gun to discharge seven times; the best of all devices that ever I saw, and very serviceable, and not a bauble*, for it is much approved of, and many thereof made."

We have no doubt that specimens of this gun are preserved in the Tower of London, but is it not strange that so effective a firearm, so much approved of, and of which so many were then made, should have since disappeared, instead of being more highly improved, as it is at the present day, under the skill of a New Englander?

A Conscientious Miser.—An Albany paper mentions the death of an old Dutchman, named Shumm, who has for a number of years resided in one of the most wretched hovels in that city. After the death of the old man it was learned that about twenty-five years ago he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance. In an evil hour he violated his trust, and absconded to this country with a large sum. Having arrived in Albany he purchased two houses, which, before he could effect an insurance on them, were destroyed by fire. Considering this a judgment of Heaven, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the design of making restitution to those whom he had injured. He adopted another name, and commenced business as a tobacconist, and in five years he had accumulated $14,000, which was equivalent to principal and interest of the sum which he had embezzled. This sum he paid over to a branch establishment of the Hamburg firm in New York. The interest, however, was generously returned to him by the son of one of the partners, and this, with some further accumulations, amounted at the time of his death to $3,700, principally doubloons, which he always carried with him in a private pocket. This property was bequeathed by him to several children and grand-children, residing in New York and Albany.

A Railroad Stoppage.—The Portland Argus, in an article relating to management upon railroads, and relating some personal experience, remarks:

We waited—time flew—a quarter of an hour—a half—three-quarters—still no train. The passengers were uneasy. Appeals were made to the conductor; he politely but invariably answered, "My orders, gentlemen, are to wait here until the other comes, and here I wait." By and by a self-appointed committee called on Ackerman, and insisted on going forward. He maintained his imperturbable suavity, but declined. At last one of the number, to bring matters to a point, said—

"Well, Mr. Ackerman, how much longer shall you stop if you don't hear from the train?"

"I shall wait a week, sure," he responded; "at the end of that I shall decide what is next to be done."

Just then the train came thundering along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, to make up for lost time; and had the solicitations of the passengers prevailed we should not now be telling this story, for an inevitable collision would have sent all of us into the other life.

Significant.—A Connecticut minister having walked through a village church-yard, and observed the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gate post the following line: "Here lie the dead, and here the living *lie*."

On a recent trial, an Irishman, with characteristic obliquity of speech, after scratching his head, said, "Plase your honor, I do not remember, —or if I do, I forget it now."

MAN IS PRONE TO ERROR.

"'Well, I'll tell you,' resumed the doctor.—'Some years ago, I was at the races down at Baltimore—about the time the Central Club was in its heyday—before racing had died down in the county. Stevens's "Black Maria" had beaten the Southern horse in the great race of the season. But a race was made by Colonel Johnson, to run "Trifle" against the Northern mare the next day. "Trifle" was then young, and pretty much unknown. "Trifle" beat the race. There was a great deal of excitement about, and a good deal of money lost and won. After the race was over, I walked up to the hotel, where there was a great crowd, and a good deal of loud talking, laughing, and paying over of money, going on. In the midst of all this *melee*, Davy's voice sounded high above it all, and compelled attention. It seems that the most of the betters had staked upon "Black Maria"—and very naturally too, for she had won the race of the day before against one of Johnson's best horses—the "Bonnets of Blue," I believe. Davy, however, had bet on "Trifle," and of course he won. He was accordingly in high spirits, and was consoling the losers by explaining to them how prone man was to *error*, as he called it:—

"'Gentlemen, I tell you, you needn't think any the worse of yourselves for betting on the wrong mare, for I wish I may never see another horse race if man a'n't always committing arrar in some shape or other. It a'n't in his nature to avoid it. Why, sar, let any man—any intelligent man—any of you gentlemen around—any man, sar, who doesn't know the geography of the country he's a riding in, come to a place in the woods where the roads fork, and he's sure to take the wrong fork—he's sure to do it, sar. And, gentlemen, if there's a cockfight a transpiring any where, the most of the betters are sure to pick out the fowl that's whipped—I never knew it otherwise.—Pitch up a handful of coppers in the middle of a bar-room that's full of people, and some two or three, by chance—altogether by chance—will say, "Heads," but all the rest of them will call out "Tails;" and when you come to pick up the coppers, its heads they all are; I never knew it otherwise, unless thar was some cheating going on. And now, gentlemen losers, I'm going to take the liberty of giving you a little advice—I always practise on it—and I don't know that I ever lost any money except when I've been foolhardy enough to go against it; and that is, always to bet against the majority, for I'll be d—d, sar, if I ever have known 'em to be right, except when it was clearly by chance. You see it must be so—for, seeing as how man is prone to *arrar*, the majority of 'em must go wrong; and the majority being necessarily wrong, whenever you want to bet your money upon a race, or cock-fight—at faro, or "sweat," or "double O," or anything at all at which gentlemen pleasure themselves—find out the general opinion, and put up your money against it, as I did on the Virginia mare, on principle, and you'll double your pile!'—you may depend upon it, as sure as my name's David Waddle, at your service!'"—*Blackwater Chron.*

Mrs. Gaines contradicts the statement of the Delaware Gazette, in relation to the discovery of evidence by which she has induced those who held the large estate in New Orleans, to which she laid claim, to compromise with her on liberal terms. She says there is not a word of truth in it.

Since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred ships have gone round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which have not returned. Some were broken up at San Francisco, and some found employment in the Pacific. The abstraction of this large fleet from the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the causes of the activity which has prevailed in shipyards during the last few years.

D.D's and LL.D's.—It is stated that the number upon whom the title of D.D. has been conferred by the American Colleges this past year is ninety-eight. Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, having received it from two different sources. The number blessed with the LL.D. is fifty-one, President Pierce, Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, being thrice blessed.

Short, easy.—If "brevity is the soul of wit," Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, is the wittiest man alive. His Thanksgiving Proclamation, divested of the "great seal" and the official names, runs as follows:—

"It is hereby resommended that Thursday, the 24th of November, instant, be observed in the State as a day of Thanksgiving."

At the average price of the last twenty years a ton of corn is estimated not to be worth hauling by wagon when 170 miles from market; while at the same distance upon a line of railroad it would be worth $22.10. A ton of wheat 330 miles from market is not worth the hauling by wagon, but by railroad it would be worth $41.55.

The "Economist" states that the United States now consume as much cotton, in 1853, as England did in 1833. The United States are now where England was twenty years ago.

Railroads.—They have 28 arrivals and departures of railroad trains daily at Cleveland. This, good as it is, comes hardly up to Buffalo time. We have 42 arrivals and departures by railroads, to which additions will be made as soon as the Brantford road is completed and also the Buffalo and Corning.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Another Better.—It is asserted that Senator Weller, of California, has written a letter in reply to the invitation of the committee of the national democracy, to attend the meeting in New York, this evening, coming out plainly and unequivocally in defence of the national democracy, and in opposition to the course of the administration in the matter of appointments, and, in their recognition of the Van Buren freesoil faction.

Book borrowers, who forget to return the volumes which the kindness of friends enables them to read, should peruse the following lines, which, it is said, were written more than sixty years ago. They are as apposite, however, now as they were at that remote period.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"If I this book do lend to you,
Or you of me do borrow,
So soon as you have read it through,
Pray bring it home the morrow.

"Then after which, if you do want
To borrow yet another,
Just come to me, and you shall see
That I can lend the other."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ATROCITY OF SCUFFLETOWN.

On the evening of the 21st inst. an outrageous murder was committed on the person of J. C. McCormick, who lived about 12 miles from Lumberton, near *Scuffletown*. On the 23d the body was found in a branch, and a jury of inquest was held on the 24th, whose verdict was murder, and by a *post mortem* examination his cranium was found broken into half a dozen pieces. Supposed to have been done by Enoch Cumings and two of his sons; the former and one son are in prison, the other one ran off. It was made to appear that his head was laid on a large root and mashed into pieces with clubs, like common people would do a viper. Respectfully yours, J. F. H.

Lumberton, Nov. 25, 1853.

The New Church.—The corner-stone of the new Episcopal church edifice [illegible] on Monday afternoon, 21st inst. [illegible] religious services by the Rt. Rev. [illegible] D. D., Bishop of the Protestant [illegible] in the Diocese of North Carolina, [illegible] Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D., Rector of [illegible] Wilmington Herald.

New Improvements.—The Messrs. [illegible] erected a new Steam Saw Mill [illegible] as California, and it has been [illegible] some time; and Messrs. Parsley [illegible] have very recently finished a Steam Saw [illegible] superior capacity near Hilton, [illegible] Mill. A Planing Mill is [illegible] latter.—*Wilmington Herald.*

We learn from the Watchman and Observer that the Synod of North Carolina [illegible] ing, changed the boundaries [illegible] Presbyteries of Fayetteville and [illegible] formerly ran between Goldsboro [illegible] —so as to include Goldsborough within [illegible] of Fayetteville Presbytery.—*Herald.*

NEW YORK.

There was an immense Hard Shell [illegible] the Metropolitan Hall last night. Mayor Wood presiding, with eighty-eight Vice Presidents. An Address, signed by the Hard Shell State Committee, was read by Mr. Hastings, sustaining Buchanan, denouncing Softism, and congratulating the Democracy on the result of the recent election. Resolutions in accordance with the address were adopted, and Senator Dickinson, John B. Weller, &c., were read, sustaining the [illegible] Speeches in the same vein were made by Senator Stockton, Gov. Wright, Hon. Caleb Cutting, and Hon. Henry A. Foster.

Notice Farmers. [illegible] and Society will meet at the [illegible] of December Court, at 11 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] important business before the Society, [illegible] an Address will be delivered.

Nov. 7, 1853.

50 TONS of Peruvian Guano daily expected [illegible]

Nov. 23.

Gill's No Plus Ultra Ink Stand.

THE subscriber, a practical [illegible] perience, has for some time [illegible] there is a *deuderatum* to be yet supplied in the way of a suitable bottle [illegible] of the articles now used [illegible] to impart that luster [illegible] *understanding*" a proper bottle [illegible] ing the last twelve months, [illegible] the task of preparing an article [illegible] tions, and has at length [illegible] experiment completely [illegible] *no plus ultra Inkstand.* By [illegible] tested in order to establish its superiority over others. Call on him at Mr. Nutt's [illegible] shop establishment, on Person street, [illegible] with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, Thursday the 8th day of December next, it being the first week of our County Court, for the purpose of appointing a Register, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Baker, Esquire. By order of the Chairman.

J. McLAUCHLIN, C. C. C.

Nov. 21, 1853. 47

Hold up your Gun!

WM. DETTMAR,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

Two Doors below Messrs. J. W. Purdie & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop for the purpose of [illegible] as well as Repairing all sorts of Guns, Locks, &c. that he is amply supplied with means and materials to execute promptly the orders that a respectful public may honor him with.

Nov. 23, 1853. 47-wtf

NOTICE.

H. BULLOCK, Jr. & CO. mailed to [illegible] about the 25th Oct. last, a letter [illegible] blank note for renewal of their note at the [illegible] Fayetteville, which letter and blank has not [illegible] us. This is to inform the public that said [illegible] is invalid and of no value.

J. & T. WATSON.

Nov. 22, 1853. 47

Ten Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the [illegible] my negro woman ANNE. She is a [illegible] latto, and may try to pass as a free woman after her escape to a free State. She took off with several fine dresses.

I will pay a further reward of $10 for [illegible] cient to convict any person of harboring [illegible] her to escape.

ALEX'R McMILLAN.

Dondarroch, Robeson Co., N. C. 47-wtf-3

Nov. 22, 1853.

The Wilmington (Weekly) Journal will [illegible] times and send account to A. McM.

State of North Carolina.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, we have seen in the Observer of Nov. 10th inst. an advertisement [illegible] one Brittain Hart, offering a reward of $50 [illegible] covery of a negro woman and child, which [illegible] alleges were STOLEN from him by the [illegible]

Now, for the purpose of rebutting the [illegible] certify that we are the subscribing witnesses [illegible] trument of writing, dated 12th Nov. 1853, [illegible] said negroes to Horatio W. Wade, and signed [illegible] Brittain Hart.

In witness, we have hereunto set our hands [illegible]

WILLIAM P. McDONALD.
ROBERT [illegible]

Nov. 22, 1853.

The above was prepared [illegible] the subscribing witnesses, both [illegible] and his signature could not be obtained.

ALMANACS

THE Farmer's and Planter's [illegible] Almanac, for 1854. Wholesale and [illegible]

L. J. HALE & CO.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills a specific remedy which Females are liable.—After the experience of years it is incontestibly proved that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for the cure of all incidental to females. The invigorating and purifying properties of these admirable Pills render them safe and infallible: they may be taken by persons of all ages: any disorganization or irregularity of the system may be speedily rectified by their use, and the health thereby restored to the most robust health. As a medicine for family use Holloway's Pills are unrivalled, and may be taken for bile, sick headaches, or nervousness.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each; there being a considerable [illegible] equal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. H. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1853.

THE STATES.—Our New York and Washington [illegible] Monday, which is the very [illegible] from Baltimore as at hand. The [illegible] usually received, we usually receive [illegible] papers for two or three days by one [illegible] We are glad to learn that we receive all our [illegible] time, and very seldom that there is a [illegible] showing that the fault is in some [illegible] mail agent.

We understand that the change of the Warsaw [illegible] new line of weekly service, is peremptorily ordered to take place forthwith.

WAKE MEETING.—The Whigs of Wake at a [illegible] on Wednesday last appointed 31 delegates [illegible] the Whig State Convention, which they [illegible] to be held at an early day.

The delegates are Stephen Stephenson, Jacob Mordecai, W. H. Hood, H. W. Miller, John H. Bryan, J. J. Litchford, F. E. Harris, S. P. Norris, Nathan Ivey, Haywood Giddis, W. D. Jones, [illegible] Collins, W. C. Dodd, Geo. W. Haywood, [illegible] Fleming, M. McC. Stephenson, W. S. Mackey, Stockard, Dr. Hinton, Julius Guion, [illegible] Young, C. W. Lewis, Colvin Rogers, Alexander Hinton, R. B. Saunders, Willis D. Pullen, A. G. Rogers, Dr. J. G. Haywood, Gen. Mundy, and Henry Clay Lyon.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson [illegible] this town and this place during [illegible] last week, and preached three times in Fayetteville—[illegible] Mr. Hooper, Rector of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Hawks, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Rev. Mr. Hooper in Friday evening, and Bishop Atkinson in the Court House on Sunday and Monday evenings. On Sunday morning [illegible] was administered to [illegible] persons, and on Sunday evening to [illegible] persons. On Sunday morning Mr. Hooper preached at Clinton this [illegible] and Bishop Atkinson this morning, and will preach at Clinton this evening, and at Halifax to-morrow evening.

BANK STOCK.—A number of shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock will take place in this town on [illegible] at 8 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

WAR! WAR!—It will be seen by the foreign news in another column, that there has been some hard fighting between the Russians and the Turks—the latter having the advantage. What will be the end, it is beyond human foresight to tell.

IMPROVED FARMING.—We have heard a remarkable statement showing how much may be done at a small expense to improve the farming of this section, and, by the way, to which public attention is getting fully awake.

A gentleman of Robeson county, who valued his plantation of 500 acres at $5 per acre, was persuaded to cut a ditch through it, at a cost of $200. The result was that his land this year produced 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and he has been offered and has refused $15 per acre for the land. The expenditure of $200 is thus a clear gain of $2000. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

Very similar results followed a similar improvement within 8 or 10 miles of this place. A gentleman bought a tract of swamp land at $1 per acre, ditched it, and thereby rendered it so productive that he could readily get $20 per acre for it.

The advertisements in Cheraw in our paper show that our farmers are not content to sit down with their limits to worry out their starved crops. Their only proper culture makes them active and live men among their friends, and the best governed in the world.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Milton papers state that at Person Superior Court a suit brought by Miss Helen Mann, of that county, against a Col. Douglass of Orange [illegible] resulted in an award of $10,000 damages. The Plaintiff afterwards compromised for $6,000.

STEAMER BROWN.—The boiler of the steamer Robert Martin, Capt. White, plying between Cheraw and Georgetown, S. C., exploded on Saturday the 19th inst., just as she was leaving Port's Ferry landing, after taking in wood at that place. The [illegible] was entirely torn to pieces, and [illegible] persons, out of 27 on board, were killed. The persons killed were all blacks belonging to the [illegible]. The white people escaped with but slight injuries. The cause of the explosion is unknown, [illegible] having taken the two gentlemen before [illegible] on the morning of the 19th inst. and there [illegible] plenty.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The Gov. C. S. reports [illegible] Fund in the hands of the Treasurer, [illegible] the Academic Fund, which was paid [illegible] Literary Fund from the Treasury, [illegible] $2,250; the Literary Fund, $2,000; the [illegible] Fund, $1,000; and the Swamp Land Fund, $1,000. The [illegible] were [illegible] $7,250 [illegible] Total, $1,080,000 [illegible] other [illegible] about [illegible] every five free persons [illegible] There were [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] and [illegible] 10,000 [illegible] in this county.

[illegible] were 38,000 white males, 37,334 white [illegible] 30,222 free colored males, 34,800 free [illegible] males over twenty years of age who [illegible] and can read and write. Total 1,065,116, of [illegible] 26,000 in office and 20,114 foreigners. In North Carolina [illegible] 661 whites and 54 free [illegible] were [illegible] upon school [illegible] 73,685 white, over twenty, and 2,755, free blacks were unable to read and write.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers for the December No. in advance of its issue in New York. It is on sale at the Book Store.

The story in some of the New York papers of [illegible] in relations in several of the Banks of that city, has been denied by the Presidents of the Banks named.

SMITH & COLBY.—In the last Raleigh Register we find a long "advertisement" of these somewhat notorious personages, pretending to give a statement of their connection with the Western Rail Road Company, and of their treatment by its President and Directors.

The object of this publication is, we presume, to influence in some way, the case which is to be decided this week by the U. S. District Court, at Raleigh. As such it may be a very "cute trick, but it is neither respectful to the Court nor evidence of a very strong faith in the justice of their cause before that tribunal. We felt strongly inclined a week or two ago to expose the glaring falsehoods in the bill *sworn to* by Mr. John L. Colby before Judge Potter, under which he obtained the Injunction. But a feeling of respect for the Court and of willingness to abide by its decision, restrained us. We may yet do so.

In the present publication, mingled with some truth there is a deal of falsehood. Among the latter, is the assertion that the instalment of 1 per cent. was sufficient to pay all expenses "previous to the commencement of the construction of the road," (and therefore that there was no necessity for the call of another instalment.) The *fact* is otherwise. A considerable portion of the 5 per cent. instalment paid by the stockholders here has been paid out. And in regard to this we may here remark, that about as impudent a thing as we have heard of lately, was the receipt here a few days ago of a draft upon the company for $125 by an Engineer in New York for work done for Smith & Colby, without the knowledge of the Board here, by a person not in the employment of the Company. That is, Smith & Colby, for some purpose of their own, employ a man in New York, and tell him to draw upon the Treasurer of the Company for his pay, at the same time that they refuse to pay any thing into its treasury, and the Company is only kept going by the money paid here!

The whole story, told by Smith & Colby about hostility to themselves in the Board here, *and that hostility was produced by their interest in other engagements*, is a fabrication. As to the story of the Board charging them with negotiating with citizens of South Carolina, or with the Central Road. The Board never made such charges; nor, so far as we know, did ever any individual member of the Board.

Smith & Colby say that the Stockholders' meeting of the 20th October was "adjourned without any action," when it is notorious that it did adopt a proposition offered by their own proxy, as a compromise.

They say they gave notice to the President of the Company of their intention to "proceed to the residence of Judge Potter." This is *almost* true, though it is evidently intended to produce a false impression. They told the President that they were "going to the river to look at some machinery," until at last their counsel was obliged to let out their real purpose by saying "some gentlemen, if we are going to Judge Potter's, we must be off." And such was the notice given to the President," though not one word was said about the purpose of their visit to the Judge.

These are samples, only, of the fabrications of Smith & Colby in this "advertisement." There are many others of like character there and in their bill of complaint to Judge Potter. One of these last we may briefly allude to. Colby *swore*, that he and Smith had the most positive "assurances" from the individuals elected President and Directors, "*our* Pres't and Directors," as they impudently call the Board,) at the time of their election, that they would in all things conform to the wishes of themselves, Smith & Colby!! Now there never was a more entire fabrication than this. The individuals so elected were not indebted to any exertions of their own or to any pledges or assurances, for their offices. They certainly never solicited Smith & Colby to vote for them, and some of them, to our certain knowledge, were loth to accept when elected. They would, one and all, have scorned to accept offices to which any such pledge was attached. The story is utterly false, *though sworn to by John L. Colby!*

The great mistake which Smith & Colby appear to have made, is in supposing that in consequence of their subscribing for a majority of the stock, they have a right to control every thing. The *charter* provides differently, and well that it does, for otherwise large subscribers might, and in this case would, sacrifice the rights of smaller ones. The charter confers certain powers upon the President and Directors, and requires certain duties of them. Those powers they mean to exercise, and those duties to perform, as long as they hold office,—not, as Smith & Colby falsely assert, in order to make profitable speculations for themselves, but to prevent the company from being defrauded by Smith & Colby.

One word more. This paper is thus alluded to by Smith & Colby:

"We have been assailed repeatedly through the Public Press. One of the Directors of this Company, chosen by us, is the Editor of a newspaper, and he has seen fit, at various times, in that capacity, to attack us in his print, in language too personal to be borne in silence, without injustice to ourselves. These newspaper assaults, as we are informed, have been copied into other papers in North Carolina, whether at the instance of the parties originating them, and with the design of creating a prejudice against us in other quarters, or merely as specimens worth preserving of elegant English composition, we are not apprized—but they have been freely circulated, and under them, false issues have been made, and, thus, false impressions *may be*, if they have not already been, created.

"The harsh expressions and abusive language in which such accusations are conveyed, ever *should be*, but not always *are*, the antidotes to heal and cure the wound they are intended to inflict."

Our readers should bear in mind, that until Smith & Colby failed to meet their obligations to the company, and Colby proposed to disband it, this paper had never uttered an unkind word of them, but had defended them against the attacks of other papers. When these things happened, however, and when we learned from unquestionable authority, that whilst they admitted in their correspondence with the Board that the right to locate the Western terminus belongs to the Board, to be exercised for the benefit of the *whole* company, they themselves were secretly negotiating to put the whole benefit in their own pockets,—we lost all confidence in them as honorable men, and have since so spoken of them in public and in private. The senior editor of this paper was elected a director contrary to his wishes, and will be glad to retire from it at the end of the year for which he was elected. He has entered into no speculation, either by buying or selling to the amount of a single dollar, as asserted of the whole Board by these men who have no conception of an honest performance of a public trust. But whilst he continues in office he means to perform his duty, regardless of the abuse of Smith & Colby.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.

The U. S. District Court will meet to-day at noon—Judges Wayne and Potter both present.

The Injunction case will be taken up to-morrow.

GEORGIA.—A very bitter quarrel has taken place among the Locofocos of Georgia,—ex-Governors McDonald and Cobb being the leaders of the two rival factions. It will be recollected that Gov. Cobb, and the friends of the Union in his party, united with the Whig Union men in 1851, by whom Cobb was elected Governor by an overwhelming majority over McDonald, the candidate of the Fire-eaters, States Rights men, or Disunionists; who had just previously officiated as President of the notorious Nashville Convention. Cobb's term having now expired, he and McDonald have again become rival candidates, this time for a seat in the U. S. Senate, in place of Dawson, Whig. At a caucus of the Locofoco Legislators, the friends of Cobb were exceedingly disappointed to find themselves outvoted and McDonald nominated." On the next day, in the Senate, a friend of Cobb moved to postpone the election till the next session. This produced great excitement, a warm debate, and considerable manœuvring to defeat the motion. It was, however, pressed to a vote and carried, 49 to 45. It was supposed that a motion to reconsider would be made, but the time was allowed to pass without it, and so the election cannot, we suppose, be made at this session.

A writer from Milledgeville to the Savannah Republican says,—

"Mr. McDonald has left the capital in towering rage at the result. His triumph, like the Dead Sea fruits, has turned to ashes upon his lips. He so far forgot himself yesterday as to get into angry altercation with a Democratic Senator who voted to postpone the election, and attempted to reproach him for so doing in a violent and undignified manner.

"Mr. Cobb has also left town. It is understood that he counselled his friends to sustain the nomination of Mr. McDonald. This some of them have refused to do, not merely from a feeling of disappointment, but because they detest his *principles*. McDonald was the President of the Nashville Convention—a fact which they can never forget if Mr. Cobb can. While I have no regret to express at Mr. Cobb's overthrow—for he brought it upon himself—I can but feel some concern that he should have been defeated *because he stood by the Union*. The Southern Rights men hate him with a vehemence I have never seen equalled, and it will require long years of submission and patience and wearisome service ere he can conquer their prejudices and reinstate himself in his party."

The Whigs in the Legislature also had a caucus, nominated Mr. Dawson, for re-election, and like true and sensible men resolved to stand by him to the thousandth balloting, if necessary—to vote for neither of his opponents.

Resolutions against the policy of the Administration in giving the spoils in New York to the Free-Soilers, are before the Legislature, supported by one of the Locofoco factions and opposed by the other.

"We stated simply the fact that Mr. Dobbin had been charged by the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published at the place of his residence, with having rewarded the N. Y. Evening Post, an abolition paper, 'with lucrative government patronage.'"—*North Carolinian.*

Then what you "stated simply" you did not state *truly*. We did not mention "Mr. Dobbin" at all in the matter. We spoke of the "Navy Department." And there was a propriety in the distinction; for it is well known that the advertising patronage of the Navy Department is sent directly from the different Bureaux—the "Bureau of Construction," the "Bureau of Provisions and Clothing," &c. And whether the Head of the Department gives orders as to the dispensation of the patronage of those Bureaux, we never knew. Therefore we said nothing about Mr. Dobbin until the Carolinian mentioned his name, and then only to give him credit for the denial. When next the Carolinian therefore, talks so flippantly of "a false charge made by the Observer," it had better itself avoid the perpetration of falsehood. Gentlemen among the Editorial fraternity are not in the habit of attributing to others the *making* of a false charge which they only repeat upon what seems to be good authority, (in this instance, a charge published all over the country for months, without contradiction,) without a possibility of knowing whether it be true or not, and which they promptly and cheerfully correct when informed of its untruth—a correction which might have entitled us to some credit, instead of abuse, from the Carolinian.

The Carolinian says it does not exchange with the N. Y. Evening Post. Very well. Perhaps it exchanges with the Buffalo Republic, another abolition paper? At all events, as it has "unquestionable authority" for saying that the Navy Department never has given any advertising to the Post, since Mr. Dobbin has been Secretary, perhaps it can get the same authority in contradiction of the statement in the Northern papers that the Navy Department had given its patronage to *that* abolition paper? If Mr. Dobbin denies as to the Post, we suppose he can have no objection to a similar denial (if he can make it truly,) as to the Republic?

MACON, Nov. 24.

From Montgomery we learn that the Democratic Legislative Caucus, last night, nominated Benjamin Fitzpatrick, and Clement C. Clay, jr. as candidates for U. S. Senators. Their election is probable but not certain. The day of election has not been fixed.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 45,000 bales. The demand was good and prices stiffer, but there was no change in quotations. Another account says that Middling had advanced nearly a sixteenth. The warlike news, stopping of mills, and deficient harvest, had checked speculation. The Circulars generally do not change their quotations. The stock on hand was 681,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed with improving tendency. Rosin was active and advancing—sales of the week 3000 bbls.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an insolent manifesto, stating his determination to compel the Porte to submit by force of arms.

The French Consul at Bucharest sends the following telegraphic despatch, dated Nov. 6:

"The second and third divisions of the Turks crossed the Danube, from Tortukai, eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position and the Russians retired. Of the Russians, several officers and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

A Russian steamer was burnt at Arsova by the Turks. The Russian force defeated was the main body under Gen. Dannenburg, from 30,000 to 40,000 strong. The Turks were pressing in strong force on Bucharest. All efforts of diplomacy to settle the difficulty were believed now to be hopeless, until a decisive battle is fought.

The Russian army was reduced by sickness to eighty thousand men. No reinforcements can arrive for six weeks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5,000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October Masco Bey, an officer of Selim Pasha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was quite a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian head-quarters at Orelle.

The position of affairs may thus be summed up: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia—the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force. The Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The Austrian Government is concentrating a large force on frontier service.

The Servian Government has called the population to arms, and informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia should occupy Servia.

Austria has agreed to remain neutral if the Porte will not employ the Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops is being made in Egypt.

The overland mail from India brings intelligence that the Emperor of Russia has formed an alliance with Dost Mahomet, who is to proclaim war against the British Government in India.

The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th. A full Cabinet Council was held on the receipt of the India news.

At the trial of the Opera Conspirators at Paris, it was clearly shown that a scheme was laid to murder the Emperor.

Five Russian officers had been brought prisoners to Constantinople.

The Allied Fleets were in the Bosphorus.

It was rumored that the Turks had stormed Bucharest.

The Sultan has positively refused all proposals of the diplomatists. It was freely reported that 25,000 French troops would be sent to Turkey.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols 94 1-4.

Trade at Manchester was dull, the Spinners refusing to submit to a decline. The commercial advices from India were favorable.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., by Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., Mr. SOLOMON HALL to Miss MARY C., daughter of Wm. B. Southerland, Esq.

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 18th inst., Mr RANDAL McKAY, in the 33d year of his age. Also, on the 25th, WALTER JONES, infant son of Dr. Edmund F. Ashe.

In Anson county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. DELILAH TRAYWICK, wife of Asa Traywick, in the 48th year of her age. Also, near Lilesville, on the 17th inst., Miss ELIZABETH WILSON, in the 20th year of her age. Also, on the 23d, Mr. JOHN BAILEY, aged near 100.

CAROLINA LODGE, No. 141, A. Y. M., }
Nov'r 18, 1853. }

Whereas, it pleased our Supreme Grand Master on the 15th inst. to call from his labors our dearly beloved Brother WILLIAM WALL, Jr., and to translate his soul into that Celestial Lodge above, where his spirit is freed from the *Mosaic pavement* of life. It becomes our solemn duty to pay some humble tribute to his memory, and recall with melancholy pleasure the recollections of his many virtues. But a few short weeks since our brother was with us, buoyant with life and hope. Yet now he lies cold and lifeless, having finished his work on the *trestle board* of life. How solemn the warning, and how forcibly does it remind us "that man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble; he cometh forth as a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

Although we are deeply stricken at our sad bereavement, we bow in humble submission to the Divine decree. May it teach us the important lesson that we too must soon be cut down by the all-devouring *scythe* of Time, and be gathered into the land where our fathers have gone before us.

Then let us imitate our brother in his christian virtues and amiable conduct, in his unfeigned piety to God, and his inflexible fidelity to his trust; that we, like him, may welcome the grim tyrant Death, and receive him as a kind messenger sent from the Grand Master of the Universe to summon us to that glorious and perfect Lodge above.

Be it Resolved, That in the death of our brother this Lodge has lost a useful and worthy member, and that we mingle our tears of sympathy with his heart-stricken widow, and tender to his family our condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Secretary's book be inscribed with his name, age and death, and dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That the members of the Lodge be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wadesborough Argus and Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they publish the same.

STEPHEN W. COLE,
W. S. KENDALL,
B. M. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Carolina Female College, N. C.

Jonathan Jessup announces himself a candidate for the office of Register for this County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Baker, Esq.
Nov'r 28, 1853. 48-3tpd

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for December, just received
Nov'r 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 28.

BACON—		8½ a 9	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		25 a	Cuba	28 a 30	
CANDLES—E. F.	16 a 17		New Orleans,	37½ a 40	
Adamantine	30 a 35		NAILS—	5½ a 6	
Sperm	50 a		OILS—Linseed,	80 a	
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 12½		Tanners',	60 a 70	
Laguira,	12½ a 13½		SALT—		
St. Domingo,	10 a 11		Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a	
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	a	
Strictly prime,	10 a 10½		SEED—		
Prime,	9½ a		Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	
Fair,	9¼ a		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15	
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13 a 15		Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a	
Dundee,	12 a 14		Buck,	2 25 a	
Bishops,	10 a 12		SPIRITS—		
CUTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60 a 75	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18		Apple "	45 a 50	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	10 a 12	
Brs. Sheetings,	7½ a 8		Northern "	a	
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10		N. E. Rum,	40 a	
FEATHERS	40 a 45		Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50	
FLOUR			Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00	
Superfine,	5 00 a 6 10		American Gin,	50 a 40	
Fine,	5 75 a 5 85		Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched,	5 00 a 5 60		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11 a 12	
Corn,	$1 a 1 10		Crushed,	10 a 11	
Wheat,	95 a $1		St. Croix,	9 a	
Oats,	a		Porto Rico,	7 a 9	
Peas,	a 90		New Orleans,	8 a 8	
Rye,	90 a 100		TALLOW	10 a	
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8		TOBACCO—		
Green,	3 a 4		Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8 a 15	
Sweedes, eo. bar,	5 a		WHITE LEAD	$2¼ a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6 a		WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4 a		8 x 10,	2¼ a 2¾	
LARD	10 a 11		10 x 12,	2¾ a	
LEAD	8½ a 9		WOOL—	a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Market unchanged; principal sales for manufacturing purposes.

Coffee—We advance our figures, remarking that we may have put them rather low.

Corn—Prices [illegible] the highest it will bring.

Oats—None coming in; market bare.

Molasses—Market quite bare.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 56 to 58.

BY TELEGRAPH.—NEW YORK, Nov'r 26.—Spirits Turpentine very dull, and can be bought below 64.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 75 to 3 80, hard 2 75 to 2 20. Spirits 61, 62 asked. 143 2 30 to 2 35. 12 bales Cotton sold at 9½. Corn 65, in demand. Bacon 9 to 10. Hams 12 to 13. Lard 12 to 12½. Fayetteville super. Flour 6 62. Sales 1 42. Timber $11, 11 50, and 12.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8½ to 10¼; sales of the week 570 bales. Bacon 8 to 8½. Flour $6.

At New York, Cotton was firm on Friday. Flour, Corn and Coffee all advanced.

At Charleston, Cotton quiet at 9 to 10. Corn 75 to 80. Flour 6 to 7. Bacon 8 to 8½.

Total receipts of Cotton 420,537 bales, against 750,702 last year. Decrease 330,165.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25 and 26.—Strs Fanny Lutterloh, and Rowan, Lutterloh's Line; with goods for J S Burdick, J Kyle, F J Johnson, M W Jessup, E & R Turlington, D & W McLaurin, E L & J A Pemberton, J M Varnum, B J House, W Winslow, G Lauder, H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, A W Steel, S W Tillinghast & Co, T Hill, J & T Wadhill, J McDonald, T D Johnson, A H Whitfield, Cook & Johnson, G McNeill, W Taylor, R & A Murphy.

Nov. 28.—Cape Fear Co's Str Southerner with boat Gov. Morehead in tow, with goods for S Pfohl, Cook & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, J Sullivan & Son, Rockfish Mant Co, Willkings & Co, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23.—Schr Cyrus Chamberlain fm Boston. 25.—Schr Albion fm New River.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Board of Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous of taking charge of the Steward's Department, until the 5th day of December next, on which day a selection will be made.

None need apply unless well recommended.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
Nov. 19, 1853. 48-4td

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

Headquarters, Maj. Gen'l's Office.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov'r 23, 1853.

THE several Colonels of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to summon their Commissioned Officers to appear at their several places of Review, on Saturday the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing by ballot a Brigadier General of said Brigade, made vacant by the resignation of Brig. Gen. Jas. M. Waddill. The Commanding Officer of each Regiment is required to return to me a true list of the votes in ten days after the Election.

J. WINSLOW, Maj. Gen'l
2d Div. N. C. M.

A. J. O'HANLON, }
THOS. G. HALL, } Aids.
48-3t

Col. JAMES C. DAVIS, of Robeson, announces himself as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 14th Brigade North Carolina Militia. Election the 17th December. 48-3t

HEADQUARTERS 13D REGIMENT } N. C. MILITIA, Nov. 26, 1853. }

THE Commissioned Officers of the 13d Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble at the usual parade ground (Cross Roads) on SATURDAY, the 17th December, for the purpose of voting for some person to fill Office of Brigadier General, occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General James M. Waddill.

By order of Maj. Gen'l J. Winslow.
JAMES C. DAVIS, Lieut. Col. Com.
48-3t

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

ON 23d December, in front of the premises, the LOT and BUILDINGS now occupied by Mr. Fuller as Blacksmith Shop, on Maxwell street, subject to rent until May next.

Terms, 3 months Notes at Bank.
WILLKINGS & CO.
Nov. 22, 1853. 48-3t

GUANO.

PAGS PERUVIAN GUANO daily expected, and for sale by
RAY & PEARCE.
Nov. 28, 1853. 48-3t

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale **1011** Acres of Land well calculated for the Lumber and Turpentine Business. The Land is situated on the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, about eight miles from Fayetteville, two miles from Cape Fear River, and three miles from a Landing below the lowest Dams there is on it at the junction of two constant streams a Saw Mill on the Improved Hotchkiss plane also, Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. To those desirous of embarking in the above business it would be a desirable situation. Inquire of John H. McNeill on the premises, or D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

D. & J. H. McNEILL.
Nov. 25, 1853. 48-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., a small pale yellow Horse, 12 or 13 years old. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward will be paid for his delivery.
JOHN BAIRD.
Nov'r 28 4t

☞ **All persons are warned and cautioned** not to entertain, harbor or conceal B. FRANKLIN McFARLAND. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders, and more particularly against the person or persons who enticed, induced and aided the said Frank from the Fair at Laurel Hill.
Nov. 20, 1853. 48-3t

Thomas J. Johnson

Has just received and offers for sale—
Pure White Lead,
10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
Putty in canisters,
10 dozen Turpentine (Collins & Co.) Axes,
10 " Timber do,
Mill and cross-cut Saws (cast steel,)
10 tons Iron, assorted,
Cast Steel, for drills,
Horse Nails, &c.,
500 sacks Salt.
Also, Seed Rye, Molasses and Syrup.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1853. 48-3w

A. J. O'Hanlon,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Has on hand, for sale
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
20 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
10 " prime St. Croix ditto,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
30 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, large,
15 half bbls. No. 3 ditto,
10 " No. 2 ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candy,
10 " Soap,
15 " Candles,
5 half bbls. Snuff.

—ALSO.—

Painted Pails, Brass bound ditto, Indigo, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Tea, Wrapping Paper, Sack Salt, Rope, Bagging, &c.
Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1853. 48-1m

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER. } [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.
Nov. 25, 1853. 48tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has 1800 acres of LAND, well timbered, and a desirable place to put up a Turpentine Distillery. Any person wishing to rent or lease for a term of years can get a bargain. Said Land lies on both sides of Little Peedee River, 20 miles above the Rail Road. Other lands adjoining can also be had.

E. TOWNSEND.
Harllesville, S. C., Nov. 23, 1853. 48-3t

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY the 19th day of December next at Bryan's Store in Moore County, the Subscriber will sell his Property, to-wit:

5000 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Little River and Big Buffalo. One other tract, containing 5500 acres, lying near the Centre Plank Road. Also, 300 acres lying on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road. Together with 1 Turpentine Distillery, 1 Saw and Grist Mill, 16 head of Mules, 12 head of Horses, 6 Wagons and Harness, 2 yokes of Oxen and Cart, 1 Buggy and Harness, 1 Sulkey and Harness, 2 Jacks, 4 Jennets, 80 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, 25 head of Cattle, 1 Shingle and Stave Machine and the Right of Moore and Cumberland Counties, Blacksmith and Cooper's Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and the finest pack of *Negro Dogs* in the State. Which Sale will continue from day to day until the above-described property is disposed of.

Also, on Thursday, 22d day of December, at Bryan's Store in Chatham county, 400 acres of Land, lying immediately on Deep River, together with his stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

For further particulars refer to advertisement in the North Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Standard, and Wilmington Journal.

Terms liberal and made known on days of Sale.

J. L. BRYAN.

P. S. On or by the 1st day of Jan'y next, those having claims against the subscriber will please present them; those indebted will save cost by paying up.
Nov'r 28, 1853. 48*3t

Prospectus for 1854.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

UNRIVALLED ARRAY OF TALENT.

THE Proprietors of the Post, in again coming before the public, would return thanks for the generous patronage which has placed them far in advance of every other Literary Weekly in America. And, as the only suitable return for such free and hearty support, their arrangements for 1854 have been made with a degree of liberality probably unequalled in the history of American newspaper literature. They have engaged as contributors for the ensuing year the following brilliant array of talent and genius:

Mrs. Southworth—Emerson Bennett—Mrs. Denison—Grace Greenwood, and Fanny Fern.

In the first paper of January next, we design commencing an Original Novelet, written expressly for our columns, entitled

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS,

By EMERSON BENNETT, Author of "Viola," "Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," etc.

This Novelet, by the popular author of "Clara Moreland," we design following by another called

THE STEP-MOTHER.

By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON, Author of "Home Pictures," "Gertrude Russell," etc.

We have also the promise of a number of

Sketches by Grace Greenwood,

Whose brilliant and versatile pen will be almost exclusively employed upon the Post and her own "Little Pilgrim."

Mrs. Southworth—whose fascinating works are now being rapidly republished in England—also will maintain her old and pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; or, The Fatal Vow.

By EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Curse of Clifton," "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," etc.

And last—but least—we are authorized to announce a series of articles from one who has rapidly risen very high in popular favor. They will be entitled a

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES,

By FANNY FERN, Author of "Fern Leaves," etc.

We expect to be able to commence the Sketches by Fanny Fern—as well as the series by Grace Greenwood in the early numbers of the coming year.

Engravings, Foreign Correspondence, Agricultural Articles, The News, Congressional Reports, The Markets, etc., also shall be regularly given.

☞ CHEAP POSTAGE.—The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS.—The terms of the Post are Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

4 Copies, $5 00 per an.
8 " and one to the getter up of the Club, 10 00 "
14 " and one to the getter up of the Club, 15 00 "
20 " and one to the getter up of the Club, 20 00 "

The money for Clubs always must be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible, the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,

No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia

N. B. Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the Post, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the publishers by letter, post-paid.

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (the notices of it in contributions, and our terms) for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice. 48-1t pr adv $5

FISH! FISH!!

MACKEREL in half and whole Barrels, for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Sept. 14. 28tf

FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, and prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. As he is determined to sell for a small profit, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, all would do well to call and see his stock, before purchasing.

Out of his stock, he cannot refer to a few of the most articles, rich Brocade and fig. Silks, plain Silks of every description, solid Muslin de Laines of every pattern, all wool Lace, Muslin and Dimmer Sleeves, Cheimettes and Collars, Grass and Corded Skirts, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Woollen Gloves, Hosiery, Irish Linens, an assortment of plain, fancy and figured Swiss Muslin, Cambric and Jaconet, Bobbin nets and Alpaccas, Cambric and Swiss Edging, and Insertings, French Merino of every color, Cotton Skirts, and Merino Vest Corsetts; white Crape Shawls, many other styles, a great variety of ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his assortment of fancy delaines, ladies and misses' white and colored Silk Bonnets, Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens, good assortment ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, among these a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper and Gaiter, silk and cotton French and American Cloths and Cassimeres, for Ready-Made Clothing, an assortment of Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Blankets, Brogan Boots and Shoes, with all other goods usually kept in my line.

J. C. FOY.

Sept. 14, 1853. 38-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at their old Stand, a very large and desirable Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Embracing every style and quality Ladies Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, Fine Muslins and other styles fashionable Dress Hats, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, &c.

☞We call particular attention to our splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1853. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money, to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into Cash as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON.

Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 37-tf

New Store & New Goods.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his acquaintances and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on the South side of the Market Square, next door to Mr. Draughon's corner, where he will be pleased at any time to see them.

His Stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also, a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

HENRY N. MONROE.

Oct. 24, 1853. 2-3m

FRESH SUPPLY

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs.

We are now receiving in addition to our Stock which we opened in April last, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyes-Stuffs, English and German Crucibles, Paul De Vers & Co's Vegetable Extracts for culinary purposes; Yeast Powders, Delmonico's and other brands; Lyon's Katharion; Barry's Tricopherous; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Witheral & Bro's White Lead; Burning Fluid and Fine Oil.

Also, Definbaum's celebrated Non-explosive Lamp, the light from which, in point of brilliancy and economy, is unequalled.

Buyers would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell at a small advance on cost. Particular attention given to packing.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

Corner of Donaldson and Hay streets, Next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly.

October, 28 1853. 40tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the County Court.

John W. Pearce, Administrator of John W. Howell, vs. the Heirs at Law of said John W.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs at Law of John W. Howell, to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, at Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December, to answer to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Fayetteville, the 31st of October 1853.

40-8D] JOHN McLAURIN.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

Fall and Winter Stock

For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 35tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C.

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36tf

Metallick Roofing and Guttering.

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 9, 1853. 250tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Lew. Rue STEVENSON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
DAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to run part all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight entrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations for a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA.

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight drawing only 14 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service. She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't

Sept. 19, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Alice, Capt. Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853. 21tf 18tf

CHEAP GOODS.

I am now receiving a much larger stock of

Fancy Dry Goods,

than I have yet offered in Fayetteville, consisting of Dry Goods of every description, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, which will be sold as low as any goods in the State.

I will be glad to have the ladies call and examine my stock.

W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 17, 1853. 31-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now prepared to carry passengers with despatch. They will connect with the morning train going North. This train connects with the Portsmouth and Petersburg route at Weldon. I will make the connection both ways, CERTAIN—more than the stage has done heretofore. We leave Warsaw on arrival of the morning train from the North. Passage $4

J. B. ASKEW.

Sept. 5, 1853. 25tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY,	AVON E. HALL,
H. L. MYROVER,	J. G. SHEPHERD,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,	WM. WARDEN,
JOHN H. COOK,	S. T. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY,	JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
A. A. McKETHAN,	C. BENBOW,
GEO. McNEILL,	WM. McLAURIN,
NATHAN A. STEDMAN,	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here, showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $150,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feby 7, 1853. 66tf

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have conferred on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand recently occupied by S. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie Street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 33-tf

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds Sugars,
— Bbls granulated do.
— Bags Rio Coffee,
— Mats ditto do.
— Bale and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 X 10 and 10 x 12,

ALSO

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
10 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings.

Snuff, Powder, Grig or Small, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Coperas, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Alamantine and Tallow candles, with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 25, 1853. 97tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel
— Herring
Fresh Lime
— Plaster Paris
— Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 14-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will pay until further notice, the highest cash price for Turpentine.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

August 29, 1853. 23-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

NEW GOODS.

"Various—that the mind of desultory man, Studious of change and pleased with novelty, May be indulged."

WE have received our FALL STOCK of GOODS, comprising a better selected and more general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Than has ever been offered in this market.

Our stock of Glass, China, Crockery of every description, is complete. Also, Carpeting, Rugs, Table and Floor Oil Cloths; almost every article in the house furnishing line; Kitchen furniture, table and bed Linen, Napkins, &c., may be found. Fine table Cutlery, with a fine stock Hardware and Cutlery, suitable to the country trade.

—ALSO—

Groceries of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Wines and Brandies; Dye-Stuffs and Drugs; Fine Teas, &c. In fact we have been industrious to make our assortment of Goods complete. We invite the public to examine them, and trust they will find good articles at moderate prices, either at wholesale or retail.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct 6, 1853. 33-tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

REMOVAL.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist and Druggist,

HAVING removed to the Store north-west corner of Market Square, recently occupied by P. Shemwell, now offers to his friends and the public generally a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Medicines and Perfumery, consisting in part of the following: Potash, White Lead, Venetian red, Spanish brown, copperas, alum, saltpetre, sal soda, bi carb soda, saleratus, madder, indigo, sulphur, epsom salts, yellow ochre, Blake's paint, chrome yellow, umber, chrome green, Prus. blue, chalk, spice, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, starch, ginger, borax, yeast powders, essences, mustard, logwood, inks, soaps, congress water, salad oil, window glass, putty, varnishes (all kinds,) linseed, tanners', castor and olive oil, alcohol, sulph. acid, burning fluid, camphene, paint varnish; tooth, flesh, nail and white-wash brushes; galvanic batteries; surgical, tooth and cupping instruments; American, French and English chemicals, patent medicines, &c., &c., all of which are of first rate quality, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Orders solicited from country Physicians, merchants, and others, who are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

☞Medical prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH,
North-west corner Market Square

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

LEATHER BANDS,

DOUBLE GILLA stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance.

For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1st, 1852. 31tf

Improvement in the Dental Art.

DR. ALLEN, of Cincinnati, has recently obtained a patent for a new method of inserting Artificial Teeth, by which many objections heretofore complained of are obviated. The discovery consists in the use of a material composition, by which the teeth and gums are fused in one entire mass, so firmly to the plate as to exclude the possibility of even the slightest moisture getting between them, adding strength, cleanliness, and a delicacy of finish with an appearance so perfectly lifelike, that it seems scarcely possible to be improved.—The plates used in this method are Platina. As Platina possesses equal if not greater purity than fine gold, it will more effectually resist the actions of the secretions of the mouth than metals of less purity.

I have obtained an office right for the use of Dr. Allen's patent method of mounting Artificial Teeth. Also taken the agency for the sale of other rights in this State.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 27, 1853. 39tf

BUTTER.

75 FIRKINS *prime* Mountain Butter.
☞Cranberries.

GEO. McNEILL & CO.

Oct. 17. 36-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by

TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

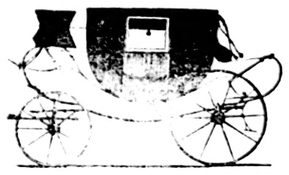
LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds—flooring, wide boards, weather-boards, sceantling, laths, &c.; some of which is partly seasoned. Also, a large assortment of refuse; will sell refuse boards *at the mill* at $1 per M., scantling at $2 and good edged boards at $3. Sawed staves, seasoned. Bills filled at short notice.

JONES & BARBEE.

Greenwood, Cumberland, N. C., Aug. 4, 1853. [17tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finishep and in course of construction.

☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

FOR SALE,

10 HHDS Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar.
2 do St. Croix ditto, very superior.
Stuart's Refined and Crushed Sugar.
75 bags Rio Coffee, 10 Laguira ditto.
5 do Old Gov't Java ditto.
Five Tear Candles, Sperm and Adamantine.
Bar Soap, Box Cheese.
Hoop Iron for Spirit barrels.
Iron, Hoes, Trace Chains, Axes, Spades,
Shovels, Tanners' Oil, Sperm ditto.
Sack Salt, Nails, Molasses.
Champaign, Madeira and Port Wines.
50 pieces Dundee Bagging.
50 coils Rope.
White Lead, Red Lead, Madder.
London Porter, Tin Plate.
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Mackerel, No. 1 & 2.
Shot, Lead, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c. &c.

By C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Nov. 7, 1853. 42*4t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

Turpentine and Timber Land for Sale.

1920 ACRES OF PINE LAND, lying in about equal quantities on each side of the Western Plank Road, 24 miles from Fayetteville, and near a Distillery; about 35,000 boxes cut and have been worked one year. For sale. Apply to Stedman & Horne, Fayetteville, or the undersigned on the premises.

PALMER & HOLMES

Nov. 21, 1853. 46-3t

LAND AND STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

AS we desire to concentrate our business, we offer for sale our Home Place, (Greenwood.) This place consists of about 2500 acres, is 9 miles from Fayetteville and 3 from the Cape Fear. Nearly all of it is Turpentine and Tar land, the boxes having been wrought from 3 to 6 years. The HEAVY Mill Timber has been cut off of about one-half of it.

We also offer for sale our Steam Saw Mill, on this land, now in good running order. The mill has two 52 in. Circular Saws, and will cut from 1,000 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; also an edging guard, a grist mill, and Smiths' tools. This Mill was put up by S. Burns, Esq. of Raleigh, and is inferior to none.

If we sell as above, we offer for sale 4 teams of Mules, 4 Wagons and Harness, 2 yokes of Oxen, and 2 Ox Carts; Cattle, Hogs, &c.

We will sell on accommodating terms.

Address, Fayetteville.

JONES & BARBEE

Greenwood, Nov. 19, 1853. 46tf

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, 10th December next, Two Good Billiard Tables, with Fixtures, &c., complete.

Terms liberal.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Anctr.

Nov. 18, 1853. 46-ts.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of G. W. LAWRENCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued as heretofore by G. W. Lawrence, who will settle the business of the firm. He is also authorised to settle accounts and collect notes due T. R. Underwood previous to the formation of the copartnership.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Mary's Garden, Nov. 17, 1853. 46-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of T. R. Underwood in the firm of G. W. Lawrence & Co., I will continue business as heretofore at

Mary's Garden.

I have from twelve to fifteen Coopers constantly at work manufacturing Spirit Barrels, at the rate of 100 to 125 per week; have now on hand 400 Barrels for sale, at $2 25, cash at the Shop, or $2 35 delivered in Town.

I shall also continue the Distilling of Turpentine, and will pay within 15 cents per barrel of the Fayetteville price in CASH, or Goods at Cash prices. ☞TURPENTINE WANTED.☜

I have now in Store a general assortment of GOODS, for sale at Fayetteville prices. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Nov. 17, 1853. 46tf

Corn Meal and Hominy constantly

on hand and for sale at the Mill, late E. J. Hale's Grinding of Meal and Hominy done promptly.

WM. R. CLARK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to the stock on hand,

Plaid Cashmeres, DeLains and Alpacas; Tweeds, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Osnaburgs; Twilled Flannels, Welsh Flannels; Boys' Boots; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Hosiery; Travelling Blankets, Clothing, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Green st.

Nov. 8, 1853. 44*3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove West, offers for sale his PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, lying on the Road leading from Centre to Fayetteville, and from Stanback's Ferry to Ashborough. There is a first rate Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings; also a new two-story Store House, with Shed and Piazza attached—one of the best Stands for business in the county. The land is good for Cotton and Grain.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine, as a bargain may be had.

W. B. JORDAN.

Nov. 2, 1853. 42*4t

TO DISTILLERS.

THE undersigned has on hand for sale, 500 SPIRIT BARRELS, manufactured by Geo. Makepeace, Esq., of Randolph county. They are as good as any barrels made in the State, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

—ALSO—

10 dozen Turpentine Axes.
10 sets Truss Hoops, for Spirit Barrels.
10 do do do, for Turpentine do.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42*1m

Valuable Land and Mills

FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my celebrated MILLS and LAND for sale. There are more advantages connected with this property than are usually found in land and mills. 1st. The situation is one of the most desirable for health. 2d. They are within 2 miles of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road. 3d. About 5 miles below Cheraw, which is a good market for lumber. 4th. Stream is ample for Mills or Factories of all kinds, and never failing, being made up of springs. 5th. It is well supplied with black-jack, which meets with ready sale in the Cheraw market. 6th. A large supply of pine timber for lumber or turpentine, there being 60,270 acres in the tract of land attached. 7th. One of the lines runs in half a mile of the Rail Road above-mentioned, and nearly parallel with it for more than a mile. 8th. There are 2 Corn Mills and a fine set of Burrs for Flour, one Saw Mill and one Cotton Gin, all propelled by water, and in no instance is the water used the second time; with a good custom, and customers easy pleased by justice being done them. 9th. There about 1000 acres of good Corn or Cotton land. 10th. A fine range for Sheep or Cattle; and 11th. Comfortable dwelling, with nine rooms and all necessary out-buildings. The only motive I have in selling this valuable property is that I am engaged in a calling that will not admit of my personal attention to it. Any one wishing to purchase can see me at the Mills, or address me at Cheraw, S. C. Terms will be made easy, with proper sureties.

J. W. BURN.

Nov. 3, 1853. 42*t1J

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-*3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on Thursday the 15th December, at his residence on Deep River, Public Auction, his stock of Blooded Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and a large quantity of Corn and Fodder. Also, household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a large number of Beds and Mattresses; all his Agricultural Implements, including a fine Cotton Gin, a Corn and Cob Crusher, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools, a large assortment, with a good many articles not enumerated.

Look out! Turpentine and Timber Men!

AT the same time and place, will be offered 14 likely and likely Mules, well broke to the way of Life, 5 four-horse and 3 two-horse Wagons, to suit purchasers now, having been made at my own Shop, and prior to Plank Road service. Those purchasing will find additional property can have an opportunity of purchasing good Gear, as a large lot will be for sale at that time. All of the above property, with a few other things not mentioned, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved security. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

P. G. EVANS.

Chatham county, Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

DEEP RIVER MERCHANT AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this part of the State, offers for sale his Mills on Deep River, the terminus of the Evans's Branch Plank Road, together with the Bridge across the River at that point. These Mills may probably be better known as the Roberts's Mills, I having purchased from them. The Mill lot embraces some 15 Acres. The Piney-woods land 14 miles south of the Mills on the Plank Road will be sold with the Mills. A minute description is unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will probably wish to examine the property. Any information respecting the property can be obtained by addressing either myself or Mr. R. A. Speight, Evans's Mills P. O.

P. G. EVANS.

Nov. 10. 44tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine for the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, or weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith, who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hall's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [1eoY]

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1852, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, Mason street, listed by Jno. Burkloe, valued at $250; tax $1 25.

1 Lot, Lower Fayetteville, (1 poll,) Needham Jackson, valued at $150; tax 1 75.

1 Lot, Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax 1 25.

1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $750; tax 3 75.

1 do., Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $450; tax 2 25.

Unlisted and subject to Double Tax.

8 do., Lower Fayette